Unwritten Poems.

There are poems unwritten and songs unsung
  Sweeter than any that was ever heard;
Poems that will wait for angel tongue,
  Songs that long for a paradise bird;

Poems that rippled through lowliest lives,
  Poems unnoted, and hidden away
Down in souls, where the beautiful thrives
  Sweetly as flowers in the airs of May;

Poems that only the angels above us,
  Looking down deep in our hearts may behold
Felt, though unseen by the beings who love us
  Written on lives all in letters of gold."

Man's Mortality.

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade;
Or like the gourd, which Jonah made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
  The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
  The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
  The sun sets, the shadow flies,
  The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
  The grass withers, the tale is ended,
  The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
  The hour is short, the span not long,
  The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
  The bubble's out, the look forgot,
  The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
  The thought is past, the dream is gone,
  The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
  The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
  The time no time, the web soon rent,
  The race soon run, the goal soon won,
  The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days' long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
  The lightning's past, the post must go,
  The song is short, the journey so,
  The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
  The snow dissolves, and so must all.

—*Dr. Donovan, from an old Irish Manuscript.*

UNCLE JEFF'S FORTUNE.

"Oh, Kate, mamma has just received a letter from Uncle Jeff! He's really coming back from Australia to settle at last. All the heaps of money he has made he has invested—yes, that's the word—invested in some—something, I don't know what, but it will nearly double his fortune!"

"Nearly double it! Oh, Nellie," cried Kate, dropping her aunt's dress she was mending, "only think. We are his only relations!"

"What a selfish little thing you are, Kate!" remarked Ellen Grashaw, throwing herself on a couch by her cousin in her mother's boudoir, which she had rather impetuously entered with her good news.

"How can one help being selfish when one is poor?" laughed Kate Wakefield. "It is all very well for you, whose father is alive and well-to-do; but Jack and I have only ourselves to look to. I have to turn and turn my dresses until I'm quite ashamed. I stick a new bow here and a new bow there, but I'm not foolish enough to fancy people think it's a new dress. Ah, me, Nellie! I do—do so wish I was rich!" and she clasped her hands on her knee, and fixed her large gray eyes on vacancy, as if she were filling the latter with her visions of wealth; probably she was.

"What a mercenary girl you are, coz!" said Ellen. "You don't think at all about dear Uncle Jeff himself—only his money!"

"Each of us thinks of what most concerns us or what we most want!" retorted Kate. "He may help poor Jack, who only gets ninety pounds a year. I repeat you are rich, or your father is."

"He is not, Kate. You know it's as much as mamma can do to keep us up to our position in society. But it will be different now, for dear Uncle Jeff says, as he has no relations save ourselves, he hopes we can manage to let him live with us. He can see about our renting a larger house on his arrival. Mamma is delighted, and she says he will be sure to keep his carriage; while, if we try to be amiable, he may keep horses for us to ride. Only imagine! will it not be grand? How the people will wonder and envy."

"What a lot of suiters you'll have, Nellie! Who knows but that Sir Hugh Stafford when he comes—as they say he will next month—to reside for the winter at Beechholm may not be one of them!"

A bright flush rose to the cousin's cheek, though she exclaimed, "What nonsense, Kate!" for the fact was Ellen Grashaw was very pretty, and such a union had not only entered her head, but also her mother's—one of those worldly minded women who render their lives wretched by a constant fight to keep their heads higher than their neighbors', and to make five hundred a year pass for a thousand. Mrs. Grashaw, indeed, was already secretly busy in devising means for new dresses to make Ellen look her best, and to give one or two parties, ostensibly in the baronet's honor—really to "throw the young people together."

"Papa," proceeded Nellie, "used to call Uncle Jeff the 'fool of the family'—a mad speculator. I only wish in that case papa had changed places with him."

"When will he be here, Nell? Does he say?"

"He starts the second mail after his letter, therefore he will be here in a fortnight. There's mamma calling!" she added, springing up.

Mr. Grashaw was a tolerably well-to-do merchant, who would have had a safer balance at his banker's had not his inclinations in regard to appearances tended in the same direction as his wife's. Horace had to make a position in the world and Nell to be settled.

The two other members of the family were Kate and her brother Jack (employed in a bank). When they had been left orphans Mrs. Grashaw had consented to receive them into the family, as their keep would be a mere nothing, considering one must have good dinners because of the servants' tattling; while what Kate could pay out of her small income of sixty pounds a year (besides making herself useful) and Jack out of his salary would go into her own private purse and afford many toilet luxuries. Besides she knew, as Nell did too, that society, who was ignorant of any payment being made, spoke highly of their kindness to their poor relations.

Their sole other relation was Uncle Jeff—a restless, sanguine spirit, who had been always going to make a fortune, and who had at last in Australia done so. He had gone there when Nell and Kate were children, so all they knew of him was that he was very kind and was ever sending pleasant letters and handsome presents to his little nieces and nephews. When Nell danced in her joy from the room, Kate, at work on her aunt's dress, thought of these presents, and it is to be feared mentally commented on Uncle Jeff's coming home in a very mercenary fashion.

"Supposing, as Jack and I are orphans, he were to adopt us?" she ponders. "At any rate, if he be so rich he will hardly let his sister's children remain so poor. If he does not do something for Jack, I—I shall hate him!"

Uncle Jeff! Before two days were over everybody in Monkbourne knew about him, of his immense wealth, and how he was to live with the Grashaws, who were his only relations. Mr. Grashaw dropped into the estate agent's to inquire casually what mansions or small estates were to let in the neighborhood. Horace talked of Uncle Jeff at his club until the members were sick of Uncle Jeff. Mrs. Grashaw and the girls made visits and received them on purpose to let Monkbourne society know all about him.

"The train will be the 1:30, no doubt that he'll arrive by," remarked Mr. Grashaw on the day of Uncle Jeff's coming, as he contemplated the recherche luncheon prepared. "I hope, my love, there is nothing to make a hitch in his welcome?"

It was a moment of great excitement. Nellie flitted everywhere; Horace lounged about, assuming indifference; Kate sat at the drawing room window, regretting her bright, bonnie Jack, who was so worked he could not get a holiday. Suddenly, as a cab stopped at the door, she sprang up and ran with the rest.

"He has come! Uncle Jeff has come!" she exclaimed.

"Gracious! Why, he must have got up at dawn!" ejaculated Mrs. Grashaw. "Where are Nell and Horace?"

A fluttering bevy they proceeded into the hall to receive the lucky speculator. The page had already thrown wide the door, and coming up the step they saw a tall, thin, gray-haired man, with stooped shoulders and a sad, careworn visage.

"Welcome to England! Welcome home, Jeff!" cried the merchant, wringing his hand. "Dear me, how delighted I am! I congratulate you, brother!"

The welcomes and congratulations were echoed all around. They clustered about him like bees round honey. Horace took his hat, Kate his walking-stick.

"Ah, George!" exclaimed Uncle Jeff, in a feeble voice, as he slightly waved his hands, "let me sit down somewhere, please. I have much to tell you."

They had all got into the dining-room now. The softest chair was pushed forward by Horace; Kate gave a shake to the cushions; Ellen brought a foot stool. Uncle Jeff dropped down wearily.

"Oh, George!" he exclaimed, almost piteously, "how can I ever tell you—how a hundred times I have wished that I had never written you that letter—much has happened since. I am"—the gray head dropped on the withered hands—"ruined!"

Had the listeners suddenly been confronted by the face of Medusa they could not have been more aghast—more silent. They were horrified—paralyzed. The first thought of Mr. Grashaw, indeed of all, was that they had been grossly taken in.

"What do you mean, Jeff?" demanded the merchant.

"That the speculation in which I foolishly invested my all, George, was but a bubble. It burst a week before I started for home. It has ruined hundreds."

"Home! I wonder if he thinks this is his home?" reflected the merchant. "Circumstances alter cases."

"Whatever will Monkbourne say?" thought the wife. "We shall be a perfect laughing stock. To have a pauper instead of a millionaire on our hands!"

Horace and Nell looked at each other helplessly.

Kate felt inclined to cry. Then she filled a glass with water and handed it to Uncle Jeff.

"How very officious that girl is!" thought her aunt.

"I always said you were the idiot of the family, Jeff," remarked the merchant, huffishly. "There, we may, I suppose, have luncheon; then you can tell us about it."

"Well?" inquired Jack Wakefield, eagerly, on Kate waylaying him as he was creeping upstairs to change his coat after returning from the office, "has he come?"

"Yes, Jack, and, oh! it's so terrible! He isn't rich at all—he is a beggar. The speculation was—was a bubble, he says, and he has been ruined."

"Poor old Uncle Jeff!" exclaimed Jack, sympathetically.

"You dear—dear, darling boy!" cried Kate, throwing her arms about his neck; "that's the first kind word any one has said for him here. Oh! Jack—Jack, I fear Aunt and Uncle Grashaw will make a great difference to him."

"Why, he wouldn't have lost his money if he could have helped it. Where is he?"

And Jack, no longer thinking of his office coat, walked into the drawing-room and warmly greeting the old man, remarked, heartily:

"Welcome home, Uncle Jeff! Kate has told me all. I'm so sorry, 'pon my word I am; but never mind; better luck next time."

"Heaven bless you, my dear boy—thank you," rejoined Uncle Jeff, gratefully; for already he was awakening to his position. And such a pleased, radiant expression came over his features, that, like a flash, an idea sprung up in Mrs. Grashaw's head that Uncle Jeff was pretending poverty to test their affection.

But her husband soon negatived that. There was no pretense; but hard, bona fide, implacable ruin.

Monkbourne did laugh and sneer. That might have been some excuse for the Grashaws; but before a fortnight was over Uncle Jeff found himself so much in the way that, hurt, pained, he announced his intention of leaving, and no one asked him to remain.

That evening, however, Jack came into his room on the third floor with Kate, and the two made a proposition. To let Uncle Jeff in his great trouble go and live alone was more than terrible to these silly young people; it was impossible. Would Uncle Jeff like them to put all their tiny incomes together and take a little cottage just outside the town and live in it? Kate would be the most economical of housekeepers.

Uncle Jeff sat aghast.

"And you would do this for me, my children?" he exclaimed. "You would give up your fine life and the fine guests here at George's to—to—"

"Be quite as happy elsewhere," said Kate, kissing him. "You mustn't refuse, uncle; I will not hear of it! You can't tell how merry we three people will be together!"

"I don't doubt that in my case, my love," answered Uncle Jeff, looking into her bright face and grasping Jack's hand.

"Then it's agreed, uncle?" remarked Jack.

"Heaven bless you, children, how can I say no?"

So it was settled. The Grashaws were at first indignant, but later rejoiced in the ground it gave them to break with their poor relations, especially with those ungrateful Wakefields.

But there they were wrong. Gratitude had been the cause. All the real gifts and benefits Jack and Kate had received from any one had been from Uncle Jeff, who had never asked or wanted a return.

In a fortnight the cottage Jack had had his eye on received its tenants. It was very small, but very pretty. From morning to night Kate flitted about it, seeing to this, then that, inventing nice little surprises—into which Uncle Jeff heartily entered—for "dear old Jack's dinner-tea" or "high tea," as she laughingly termed it. She no longer thought of turning her dresses so often nor "sticking a new bow here and a new bow there;" but in her dark stuff dresses she looked happier, handsomer, then she ever had at the Grashaws'.

"It's quite like setting up housekeeping for one's self!" she laughed merrily.

The cottage was situate at the other side of the town to that wherein was the Grashaws' house, so Kate rarely met them; but she heard of them and their doings from one or two of those mutual friends who, admiring the part the brother and sister had played, kept up their acquaintance. From one of these she learned how Sir Hugh Stafford had arrived at Beechholm from his world-wonderings, and had been feted accordingly by all the elite of Monkbourne, the Grashaws among the number.

"There will be rare pulling caps for the baronet among the mothers with marriageable daughters!" laughed the old lady, Kate's informant; "and entre nous, my dear, your aunt, Mrs. Grashaw, will not be behindhand."

Kate, seated in the little parlor at work, found subjects for long trains of thought out of this. She wondered if Nellie would win the baronet? She was pretty enough. Then would not aunt hold her head high!

Her cogitations were arrested by the sound of voices. Looking from the window she saw that Uncle Jeff had halted at the gate, apparently to take leave of a friend—a gentleman of about thirty, with a pleasant, intelligent face, but—such was Kate's mental remark—more manly than handsome.

"Uncle back and no tea!" she exclaimed, springing up. "Time flies when one is thinking! Why, uncle is bringing his friend in! If it's to tea, he must take what I have got!"

Then the door opened, and Uncle Jeff entered with the stranger, who Kate saw had exceedingly fine brown eyes.

"My darling," said Uncle Jeff, "I have met an old friend. Pardon me if I put you out at all, but I could not refrain from bringing him home to introduce him to my young benefactors."

"Benefactors, Uncle Jeff! Oh, pray, sir, do not believe that," smiled Kate, blushing. "Ours is rather a mutual aid society."

"I think I should like to join it," smiled the stranger, and those brown eyes dwelt very admiringly on the young girl's face. "May I?"

"I fear it is impossible," she rejoined. "It's limited in number as in capital." Then she looked at Uncle Jeff.

"I beg your pardon, Kate, but I forgot the introduction. My dear, this is Sir Hugh Stafford."

"Whose place would now long have been filled by another," said the baronet, bowing, "but for your uncle, Miss Wakefield, who, while I was in Australia years ago, saved my life, at the risk of his own, from a rascally bushranger."

"I never knew then," laughed Uncle Jeff, "that the young red garibaldi-attired digger was to blossom into an English baronet."

"Neither did I for certain; but next mail my cousin's death reached me."

"You'll stay, Sir Hugh, to tea?"

Kate had been overwhelmed upon hearing who was Uncle Jeff's friend. Now she felt ready to sink on the floor at the invitation given, especially when the baronet accepted it.

"That is," he added, turning to her, "if Miss Wakefield will not find me de trop, but will accept me as an honorary member of your society?"

What was that in his voice, his manner, that put Kate at once at her ease and made her quite sincere in saying she should be delighted? Whatever it was she never felt less nervous in preparing the evening meal, and never did it go off better. The conversation never flagged, and the baronet seemed as if he had known them for years. Then Jack came in, and the hours slipped away, until nearly 10 o'clock, when Sir Hugh took his leave, asking Jack to walk part of the way with him to smoke a cigar.

When Jack returned he was radiant. Sir Hugh had found out how he had been studying, and how he had passed some examinations with eclat, and had promised to procure him a place under government.

"Oh, dear," thought Kate, smiling, as she retired to rest. "What would Aunt Grashaw say?"

What would she, and what did she, and what did all Monkbourne say, when it was known how constant a guest Sir Hugh was at the cottage? Of course it was as a patron. The baronet was generous and pitied Jeff—wanted to make him a return for that Australian affair. But Kate, though she called herself silly, foolish, vain, could not help fancying that there was another reason for Sir Hugh's coming; and she was right. One evening, when the baronet had had them to dine at Beechholm, and she had stepped on to the terrace, waiting for the gentlemen to come from the dining-room, he joined her alone. He was a man that dinner-dress became. Kate thought particularly so this evening.

"Admiring the view, Miss Wakefield?" he asked.

"Yes; it is worthy admiration!" she smiled. "It is beautiful! How proud you must be to say, 'I'm monarch of all I survey!'"

Abruptly he had drawn nearer, her hand was imprisoned in his; his brown eyes were looking, it seemed, into her very soul, as he said:

"Miss Wakefield—Kate—I have come to you here to ask if you will share that pride? If you, whom I so honor—you, the only woman I ever loved or can love—will be my wife?"

Then she learned how his fancy had been won for the brother and sister on learning Uncle Jeff's story of his return home; how he had been curious to see them, and how he had loved Kate from the very evening that he did.

"You will not refuse me, dear!" he whispered, in conclusion.

She lifted her eyes to his, and as he drew her to his heart Kate, trembling and happy, did not resist.

It was a great surprise and disappointment to most at Monkbourne, parti-cularly to Mrs. Grashaw, who, however, was condescending enough to forgive Kate, and let Nellie act as chief bridemaid.

Years have passed; children's happy voices make musical the air of Beechholm, and rise up to Uncle Jeff's ears, often summoning him to the window. He is still "poor, ruined Uncle Jeff;" but he doesn't feel so, for he declares that Sir Hugh and Lady Stafford's behavior toward him makes him experience a sensation as if he were rather conferring a favor than receiving one.

Subjugating Animals.

In Hindoostan snake-charming is a branch of a business that includes horse-breaking, rat-catching, monkey training and other occupations that must give their adepts a peculiar insight into the faculties and foibles of animal nature. A tame snake is only a side-show of the *Gurwealla*, or traveling vermin-destroyer; or, so to say, a living diploma of his mastership. He is a trained cobra as a business advertisement.

Jugglers with dancing snakes are on every Bengal market place, but the grand masters of their craft exhibit very different tricks. Lord Dalhousie's gurawalla-en-chef used to call rats from their holes in broad daylight, and had a water snake that followed him like a dog and could not be driven out of the room as long as its master was present. He had evidently established some hold on the affections of his strange pet, for he never failed to bring her back by a single whistle after flinging her into the middle of a pond where she could easily have escaped if her subjection had been an involuntary servitude. His favorite trick was to get a lot of common black tree-snakes (*Coluber dryas*) and by a mere word make them engage in mortal combat—snakes which but a minute before had lain coiled together in a sluggish repose from which no other human voice could rouse them even for a moment. By a slightly different sound he would inspire them with a panic that sent them darting out of the room, and out of the house if the doors were open; nor did he trouble himself on such occasions to recapture them, for, after a few hours manipulation, a batch of fresh caught snakes would serve his purpose as well.

The professional jugglers prefer the cobra only as the least expensive of all sensational animals, for crocodiles and pythons are equally tamable. The wardens of the sacred crocodile ponds near Benares keep their pets under perfect control, and, as Captain Godwin Buchanan assures us, through influences which hunger is only a minor item. His opinions seem confirmed by the statement of a famous Spanish beast tamer, proprietor of a cockpit and pulque shop in Tampico, Mexico. The effluent canal of Tampico Laguna is well stocked with alligators, whose services to the health police have made them a sort of public protegés. They feed upon the offal of the slaughter houses and they are so well fed that they can afford to spare their two legged fellow-citizens: they mind their own business and give bathers a wide berth. But the cockpit landlord has a negro-of-all-work who for a couple of coppers will convoke the caymans as a farmer would summon his pigs—nay, often without any audible signal, by merely going to the water's edge and standing with uplifted hands till the alligators throng around him in crowds. He declines to divulge his modus operandi but his employer is positive that he never feeds or touches his pets.—*Lippincott.*

Beauties of a Florida Forest.

The spring season is the most favorable time for viewing Florida scenery. The magnolia then wears its regal crown of creamy white—the queen of flowering trees. The dogwood mingles its snow-like blossoms with the glistening green of bay-tree leaves. The holly, with its clusters of varied hue, is the rival of the oleander, which exhibits all shades from deep carmine to pearl. The myrtle droops its ringlets of purple here and there on the hill-side and by the stream, while towering over all is the majestic palm, wearing its tuft of leaves as an Indian does the feathers on his head. Looking to the earth, its surface is seen covered with plants and shrubs, which, in their radiant freshness, reflect all colors in a most delightful confusion and fill the air with fragrance. Spanish moss—the prevalent parasite of all the Gulf country—hangs pendent from the trees, or, imitating creeping ivies or grasping vines, fastens itself in graceful festoons, swaying its somber gray in funereal aspect amid the variegated flowers and the verdant raiment of the trees.

This semi-tropical forest is the home of birds of rare plumage and ravishing song. The mocking-bird sings to its mate throughout the entire night, and scarcely rests by day. The red-bird is almost as incessant in his carols, and ranks high as a musician. The cat-bird attempts to rival the mocking-bird as an imitator. There are many other warblers deserving mention, and the paroquet should be specially named as one of the native birds wearing gay colors. But, beautiful in their feathers as are the birds on the trees, those in the water surpass them in the richness of their attire. The heron family—red, white and blue—and the gorgeous curlew display costumes that give them a high value in the markets, and these wading birds are much hunted in the winter months for their long plumes. At this season they are very wild, but in the spring they are quite tame and easy of approach. There are also hunters of other birds, but as the market for them is mostly at Jacksonville,—the headquarters of tourists from the North—the forests of West Florida are seldom disturbed, except for the heron and curlew, whose feathers find a sale among commercial travelers in any of the small towns.—*Lippincott.*

Hooks and Eyes for Russian Soldiers.

By an imperial order just issued considerable changes are to be introduced into the uniform of the Russian army. Buttons are to be rigidly suppressed, and their places supplied by hooks and eyes, and two breast pockets are to be worn in all cases for holding the reserve cartridges on occasions when the troops are compelled, in going into action, to leave their knapsacks behind. The officers' uniforms are to be of similar make, with the difference that they are to be adjusted to the figure of the waist and that buttons be allowed for attaching their epaulets. In the case of the dragoons the familiar kepi and chako are to be replaced by an Astrakan sap ornamented in front with a cockade and the imperial eagle. The imperial guard, on the other hand, will retain its present uniforms and caps. A writer in the *Invalide Russe* explains that these and other minor modifications have for their chief object the simplifying of the work of supplying the army with clothing, the uniforms under the new system being more easily adapted to the varying sizes and figures of the men.—*London Daily News.*

THE CITIES OF THE UNION.

List of the One Hundred Largest Cities According to Population.

Cities	1880.
New York, New York	1,206,299
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	842,170
Brooklyn, New York	566,663
Chicago, Illinois	503,185
Boston, Massachusetts	362,839
St. Louis, Missouri	350,518
Baltimore, Maryland	332,313
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,139
San Francisco, California	233,929
New Orleans, Louisiana	213,390
Cleveland, Ohio	160,146
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	156,389
Buffalo, New York	155,134
Washington, District of Columbia	147,293
Newark, New Jersey	136,508
Louisville, Kentucky	123,758
Jersey City, New Jersey	120,722
Detroit, Michigan	116,340
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	115,587
Providence, Rhode Island	104,857
Albany, New York	90,758
Rochester, New York	89,366
Allegheny, Pennsylvania	78,682
Indianapolis, Indiana	75 056
Richmond, Virginia	63,600
New Haven, Connecticut	62,882
Lowell, Massachusetts	59,475
Worcester, Massachusetts	58,291
Troy, New York	56,747
Kansas City, Missouri	55,785
Cambridge, Massachusetts	52,669
Syracuse, New York	51,792
Columbus, Ohio	51,647
Paterson, New Jersey	51,031
Toledo, Ohio	50,137
Charleston, South Carolina	49,984
Fall River, Massachusetts	48,961
Minneapolis, Minnesota	46,887
Scranton, Pennsylvania	45,850
Nashville, Tennessee	43,350
Reading, Pennsylvania	43,278
Wilmington, Delaware	42,478
Hartford, Connecticut	42,015
Camden, New Jersey	41,659
St. Paul, Minnesota	41,473
Lawrence, Massachusetts	39,151
Dayton, Ohio	38,678
Lynn, Massachusetts	38,274
Atlanta, Georgia	37,409
Denver, Colorado	35,629
Oakland, California	34,555
Utica, New York	33,914
Portland, Maine	33,810
Memphis, Tennessee	33,592
Springfield, Massachusetts	33 340
Manchester, New Hampshire	32,630
St. Joseph, Mo.	32,431
Grand Rapids, Michigan	32,016
Hoboken, New Jersey	30,999
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	30,762
Wheeling, West Virginia	30,737
Savannah, Georgia	30,709
Omaha, Nebraska	30,518
Trenton, New Jersey	29,910
Covington, Kentucky	29,720
Evansville, Indiana	29,280
Peoria, Illinois	29,259
Mobile, Alabama	29,132
Elizabeth, New Jersey	28,229
Erie, Pennsylvania	27,737
Bridgeport, Connecticut	27,643
Salem, Massachusetts	27,563
Quincy, Illinois	27,269
Fort Wayne, Indiana	26,880
New Bedford, Massachusetts	26,845
Terre Haute, Indiana	26,042
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	25,769
Somerville, Massachusetts	24,933
Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania	23,339
Des Moines, Iowa	22,408
Dubuque, Iowa	22 254
Galveston, Texas	22,248
Norfolk, Virginia	21,966
Auburn, New York	21,924
Holyoke, Massachusetts	21,915
Augusta, Georgia	21,891
Davenport, Iowa	21,831
Chelsea, Mass	21,782
Petersburg, Virginia	21,656
Sacramento, California	21,420
Taunton, Massachusetts	21,213
Oswego, New York	21,116
Salt Lake City, Utah	20,768
Springfield, Ohio	20,730
Bay City, Michigan	20,693
San Antonio, Texas	20,550
Kingston, New York	20,526
Newport, Kentucky	20 433
Poughkeepsie, New York	20,207
Springfield, Illinois	19,743

A census bulletin gives the population of the 100 principal cities of the United States in 1870 and 1880, which is a very interesting exhibit. The total increase in population in the decade was, in round numbers, 12,000,000, and of this 2,396,228 was in the 100 cities specified. The total population in 1880 was 50,100,000; of this 9,098,154 was in the 100 principal cities. Thus we have almost twenty per cent. of the entire population in cities having 20,000 inhabitants and upward. When it is considered that the wealth of a nation rests upon its mineral and agricultural products chiefly, the census figures, showing the distribution of population, are startling. A large proportion of the city population is engaged in various industries, but the whole is dependent for support upon the labors of the tillers of the soil, and it is probably within bounds to say that not over thirty-three per cent. of the population of the country are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Yet the latter constitute the life of the nation. Strike them out and the nation would die; but strike out those who have crowded into the cities, and the nation would still live. Yet, in the face of these facts, the tendency is to cities and from the country. This is particularly true of young men. The disposition is to get away from farm life, and this accounts for the greater proportionate increase of the population of cities as compared with that of the country. As it is, there are too many people in the cities and a deficiency of muscle in the country.

It is also to be remarked that nine-tenths of the poverty and crime of the nation are in the cities, and it was upon this phase, no doubt, the remark was founded that God made the country and man the city.

If it were possible to change the current, and within the decade show a greater proportionate increase in the country than in the city, society would be better, and the whole country would be better. There is a field in this direction for educational work that is broad and inviting.

The composition, too, of this city population is worthy of analysis. Take, for example, a few of the largest cities, and we have these exhibits:

	Male.	*Female.*	*Native.*	*For'n.*
New York	596,514	615,785	727,629	478,670
Philadelphia	405,975	444,195	642,835	264,335
Brooklyn	272,248	294,415	388,969	177,684
Chicago	256,905	246,280	298,326	204,859
Boston	172,268	190,571	248,043	114,796
Cincinnati	125,429	129,647	180,480	71,659
St. Louis	179,520	170,998	245,505	105,013

It is thus seen that foreigners settle largely in the cities, more than one-third of the whole being natives of foreign lands, while in Chicago there are 204,000 foreigners to 298,000 natives. In all the cities named, except in Chicago and St. Louis, there are more females than males. The preponderance of females over males in the Eastern cities is quite marked.

The Southern cities make a showing that has some features of interest, as contrasted with the North:

	Male.	*Female.*	*Native.*	*For'n.*
New Orleans	100,892	115,198	174,933	41,157
Richmond, Va.	29,483	34,117	60,260	3,340
Charleston, S. C.	22,585	27,309	46,034	3,950
Nashville	29,912	22,438	40,325	3,025
Atlanta	17,677	19,732	35,993	1,416
Savannah	13,936	16,773	27,715	2,994
Mobile	13,189	15,943	26,195	2,937

Thus far it is seen foreigners have not sought Southern cities, but it must be borne in mind that near half the population of the places named are colored. Here are the figures:

	White.	*Colored.*
New Orleans	158,367	57,617
Richmond	35,765	27,832
Charleston	22,699	27,276
Nashville	27,005	16,337
Atlanta	21,079	16,330
Savannah	15,041	15,094
Mobile	16,885	12,240

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

One evening, recently, Professor Williams, of Yale College, received a dispatch from the interior of China, which had been sent the day before. The distance is 19,000 miles.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Recent experiments go to prove an excess of velocity of blue over red light.

Poor qualities of green tea are colored with tumeric, Prussian blue and gypsum.

If the ticking of a watch can be heard twenty-eight inches from the ear the hearing is normal.

The sponge, really an animal, was regarded till a very late day by our leading zoologists as a plant.

All the evidence at present attainable makes the distance of the sun from the earth 92,885,000 miles, with a probable error of one-quarter of one per cent., or 225,000 miles.

Attempts have been made to propel boats on canals and rivers by conducting a column of water through a pipe and ejecting it forcibly at the stern, but the experiment failed.

The difference in pulse of several animals is as follows: In the lion eighteen pulsations per minute; the ox, ten; the sheep, twelve; and ten and fourteen-hundredths in man.

According to the *Engineer* some of the best American cast-iron as used for guns and railway wheels will stand a tensile stain of as much as 39,500 pounds or 13.17 tons to the square inch.

The influence of atmospheric electricity on vines has been tried by Dr. J. Macagno. Grapes were found to be richer in grape sugar and poorer in acid than those produced under natural conditions.

MM. Deherain and Macquenne in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, show that certain electrical discharges without sparks and of comparatively weak tension will decompose water.

The *Journal of Science* makes the statement that no beautiful or useful organic species, animal or vegetable, becomes naturalized in any country without human intervention, while the ugly and the noisome contrive to extend their range in spite of man's effort to the contrary.

It is calculated by Mr. A. Taylor that the land is denuded by the combined action of the sea and rivers at the rate of one foot in a thousand years. He holds, therefore, that the deltas of the great rivers were formed when the rainfall was greater than now—later than the post-pliocene age.

How greatly would human knowledge be narrowed had the microscope never existed! This wonderful instrument has not only revealed the magnitude and importance of the unseen world about us, and shown us many hidden marvels, but it has furnished a means of studying disease which will never cease to be an inestimable boon. It has shown that the animal body is preyed upon by a variety of organisms, producing diseases whose cause would have never been suspected without its aid. The knowledge thus gained has in several instances led to the discovery of methods of rendering the attacks of the minute parasites comparatively harmless, thus conquering certain dreaded maladies. Observations of this kind are only of very recent date, but the progress made has been very remarkable. All epidemic or contagious diseases are now believed to be due to microscopic organisms in the blood, and it appears quite probable that M. Pasteur's plan of vaccination may ere long be successfully applied to all ailments of this kind with the result of greatly reducing their ravages. It is hoped that these new ideas concerning disease may soon lead to a material lessening of the death rate from such wide-spread disorders as scarlet and typhus fevers and diphtheria. Truly great is the work of the microscope.

A Norwegian Table.

The Norwegians, writes a correspondent, are not epicures, not even what might be termed good livers. They have but little variety on their tables; the food is not always of good quality; and even if the original material is good, it is pretty certain to be spoiled in the cooking. The Norwegian manner of preparing and dressing victuals I must emphasize as especially bad. Fish and potatoes may be called the staple diet of the whole country. A cup of coffee is usually taken upon rising in the morning. Then at about 9 o'clock comes breakfast. This meal is usually preceded by a very small glass of brandy, flavored with caraway seeds. Upon the table are many small dishes of cold ham, tongue, sausage, anchovies, sardines and several kinds of cheese. Sometimes these dishes are served upon a sideboard, to which periodical visits from the table are made. Then some warm fish and potatoes are brought in. These are ravenously attacked, and next the cold dishes are apt to be pounced upon again, and the most outrageous dietical crimes are unblushingly perpetrated. Beefsteaks and mutton chops are rarely seen. Dinner is usually served at 2 o'clock. It consists of soup, fish, meat and pudding; there is rarely any fruit but a kind of pickled currant, which is eaten with the meat. Good beer and claret, which is rarely good, are the popular drinks.

Upon rising from the table, it is etiquette to say something (in Norsk, of course) to the effect that you have made a good meal—how often a gastronomic perjury!—bowing at the same time right and left, and to your vis a-vis. This recalls the pretty and graceful table benediction: "Gesegnete Mahlzeit," (may the meal be blessed to you,) which one hears all over Germany. Supper is ready at 8 or 9. Like breakfast, it is begun with a small glass of aquavita, followed generally with beer, but sometimes with tea. The supper-table resembles the breakfast-table, except in the species of the genus cheese. Thus I have frequently seen six varieties of coagulated curd on the table at the same time, one or two of them being quite good, but several native kinds rank and more distasteful to an American palate than the reindeer cheese of the Laplanders. The gentlemen take a glass of hot toddy before retiring for the night.

The Animus of Work.

The world likes heartiness and earnestness. These will often compensate for the lack of some other sterling qualities of mind and heart. Zeal is infectious. When a foreman of a factory moves about among his men with spirit, and drops a quick, earnest word here and there, the workmen about him unconsciously become imbued with like earnestness, and he will by mere force of example secure better results from his employes. How often have we known a farmer in the olden time, before mowing machines were invented, to get nearly double the amount of work out of the same gang of men by starting out at the head of the swath with cheery words and a gamey air, bidding the boys to come on and see if they could keep up with him.—*Chicago Express.*

Statistics show that women commit suicide most frequently on Sunday.

TRACKING A MURDERER.

The Strange Story Told by an Actor, and How it was Verified.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* could not help but hear the story that follows, because he was waiting for Florence, the actor, to vacate a barber chair, one day. "Do you know," said Florence, confidentially, to the barber, "I never get into a barber chair without thinking of Henry Jumpertz, and resolving to write a barber story." Gus had, in the meantime, provided Mr. Florence with plenty of lather and taffy and secured passes for two to McVicker's that evening, when he continued his chatter: "I think it was in '59. I was on my way west from Detroit and occupied a seat with a quiet, intelligent gentleman, that I somehow got interested in after a while, but found it hard work to draw out. I tried to size him up, but couldn't make out whether he was a decent sort of a preacher, a well behaved commercial traveler, or some modest sort of a newspaper man—I knew he wasn't an actor, or he would have commenced giving me 'mummer' wind right off. The fellow knew so much, confound it, I couldn't mention a subject but what he was 'up' in. I never enjoyed a man's company so much in my life; but there was no use, he wouldn't 'give up' anything.

"We got into Chicago early in the morning, and as we actors all used to stop at the old Matteson house I invited my fellow-traveler up there to get something warm. After we'd had a drink, as we both needed a shave, we started for the barber shop. He got in ahead of me and got my regular barber's chair, so I took a paper and waited. Then I took my time and went to chatting with Henry—that was his name, Henry Jumpertz—just as I always do to the old boys that shave me at the different places."

"My quiet friend, who had given the name of Brown, courteously waited for me until I was through, and I says to him: "Say, Brown, Henry gives a man a mighty good shave, don't he?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'he's a splendid workman, he keeps sharp razors!'

"Of course I didn't pay any attention to such a remark as that at the time. When we got out into the office Mr. Brown thanked me for the pleasure he had had in my company; and, just as he was about leaving me, said: 'Mr. Florence, to be frank with you, I am a detective. I have been looking for a murderer; I have got him. Good day, Mr. Florence.'

"I had some engagements further west and after I had played them I came back, went to the Matteson house, as usual, started in to get shaved, looked around for Henry, couldn't find him, shouted to the 'boss' and asked him where he was. 'Why, didn't you know about Jumpertz? Well,

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Feb. 23, 1882.

The House passed an apportionment bill on 14 fixing the number of congressmen at 325.

The groundhog and Venor having heard of each other intend going in partnership in the manufacture of weather reports. Their work will be re lie-able.

Congress has agreed to $125,000 for a public building at Williamsport. Uncle Sam has lots of money, and will give quite a number of such plumbs to other towns.

Gov. Cameron of Virginia has signed the Riddleberger repudiation bill. On the other hand the Supreme court of Tennessee has pronounced the repudiation law of that state unconstitutional. We would not be surprised to find such a decision in Virginia unless a newly appointed packed Supreme court goes with the repudiators, right or wrong.

The bosses took up General Beaver and they now find it a little unsafe to drop him, much as they would prefer. They are in the fix of the fellow who sat down on a rattle snake; he found it dangerous to get up and mighty unpleasant to sit where he was. It looks as though the General had the bosses cornered a little, and if he keeps looken a little mad and determined, we think he can count on being nominated.

What the democracy of this state needs to do is to look around for the best, purest and ablest man in its ranks, and nominate him for governor whether he be willing or not, and then go to work with a determination to elect him, and we think success will crown the effort. The people are tired of misrule and want a change, and will give an effort of this kind their support.

Congressman Beltzhoover wants the Constitution amended so that Congressmen shall be elected for six years. An improvement is suggested by a contemporary that Congress shall meet but once in every six years. This would be a relief to the whole country. And we would add, that no one be eligible unless married.

After a survey of the field we take it that Beaver has the inside track for the radical nomination for governor.

The disgraceful coalition in Virginia between republicans and the Mahone debt repudiators, is bringing fruits of bitterness for the parties in it, and the leaders are pulling each others hair over the spoils, saving the honest democrats the trouble of doing it.

At Richmond on the night of 14, the readjuster trouble thickened in caucus. The bolting members of the party agreed to abide by the decision of the caucus, but when Massey, the present incumbent, was nominated for auditor of public accounts, Senator Riddleberger said he would resign his seat before he would vote for him. He denounced Massey as a felon, whereupon the latter's friends left the caucus. Great excitement followed the exit of the Massey men.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania recently decided that a "promissory note which bears the genuine signature of the obligator, but which was in fact obtained from him by fraud and under the impression that he was siguing an entirely different instrument, is a valid obligation against him in the hands of a bona fide purchaser or assignee for value before maturity." On this the Lock Haven *Democrat* pertinently remarks that "if a 'bona fide purchaser' buyes a stolen horse or other stolen property he is not protected and must surrender it up on due proof. The supreme court gets off queer ethics some times, as well as other people."

That was a costly drink for John Weizel, a saloon keeper, and we don't pity John Weizel either. Mary Kennelly, of Brooklyn, sued John Weizel, a soloon keeper of that city, for $5,000 damage, under the civil damages act, for selling her husband liquor after she had notified him not to do so, and a jury today, in the Brooklyn city court, gave a verdict for $100.

John Kelly's band of 6 Tammanyites in the House at Albany have at last joined with the republicans in electing the clerk and other officers. Let them remain there; Tammany has been a disgrace to the democrats and among republicans they will find congenial companions.

The National Pub. Co., of Philadelphia, has put out a new pictorial family Bible which is superb in every respect, whether as to binding, finish and make up of matter contained. It is a perfect library upon scriptural and religious subjects; we have not yet seen its superior, and it may not even have its equal in the class of publications termed Family Bibles. The above company can well feel proud of this work, it is a credit to the art preservative in America. This elegant Bible has lately been canvassed for by Mr. M. Shires, and his subscribers will be more than pleased with the work.

Secretary Dunkle, of the department of internal affairs, has placed a list of seventeen railroad companies doing business in this state in the hands of the attorney general, requesting him to proceed against them because of their failure to make out and return to the auditor general an annual report within thirty days after the expiration of their financial year. The penalty of each road is $5,000.

We are glad to announce that the Scientific American came out of the late fire in New York, like the fabled Pocenix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records, patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire-proof safes. The printing of the Scientific American and Supplement was done in another building; consequently the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned. The new offices are located at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street, a very central and excellent situation, where Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (we hope every one of them may do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent free. Messrs. Munn & Co. have had over thirty years' experience in the business.

ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL REPORTED.

Congress is making a show of opposition to polygamy, and unless the Mormons can succeed in buying up members and frightening others with a threat to expose their licentious practices, some measure may be adopted at this session to bring polygamy to a halt. The House Committee on the Judiciary reported the following on 14:

No person living in or practicing bigamy or polygamy shall hold any civil office of trust or profit in any of the Territories of the United States, or be a delegate in the House of Representatives from any of the Territories, and the district courts of the several Territories are hereby authorized to issue writs of quo warranto, on the information of the District Attorney or other persons interested, to test the right of any one discharging the duties of or claiming the right to any office in any of the said Territories, and on the hearing thereof the wife or wives of respondent shall be compelled to testify.

Section 2.—That all persons appointed or elected to office in any of the Territories of the United States before entering upon the duties of such office and before being entitled to any salary or other emoluments therefor, any person elected as a delegate to the House of Representatives from any of the Territories, before he shall become entitled to the benefits of section 38, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation to wit:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I am not living in or practising bigamy or polygamy, and will not hereafter live in or practice the same, and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; I will obey all laws of the United States, and will not counsel, advise or encourage any other person to disobey or violate the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

Said oath when made by an officer elect in said Territory may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the Territory or of the United States, and when made by a Delegate-elect shall be taken before the Secretary of the Territory, and said oath when taken and subscribed shall be certified by the officer before whom the same was taken and subscribed, and a copy of said oath so certified shall forthwith be forwarded to the Secretary of the Territory, who shall place the same on file in his office.

Section 3.—That whenever by the provisions of this act an oath is required to be taken, if the person taking the same shall knowingly swear falsely to any matter or statement contained in said oath, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding five years nor less than two years, and the District court of the several Territories shall have jurisdiction of such offences, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any person who may have been elected to any civil office of profit or trust in the Territories before the passage of this act.

Section 4.—That this act shall take effect from and after its passage. All the acts and parts of acts of the United States or of the Legislature of any of the Territories not consistent herewith are hereby repealed and disapproved.

NEPOTISM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The "National Free Press," a weekly published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' National League at Washington, has begun the publication of double column lists designed to show the extent of the practice of nepotism in the civil service under the Republican party. According to the lists the Sherman family is said to draw about fifty separate salaries from the Government. Justice Harlan has a son in the Postoffice Department, a nephew in the Treasury and a relative holding a War Department clerkship. Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has provided places under the Treasury Department for a brother, and a son and nephew. The names of eight of the French family are published, headed by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French, who draw $17,000 in salaries in Washington. Thirty of the family are said to be provided for. Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, and four others of his family, draw $11,000. Twenty names of the Kirkwood family who draw salaries from the Government are given Commissioner of Patents Marble has provided four of his relatives, whose names are mentioned, with places. Assistant Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, is said to have twenty-six relatives in Government employ. The Marr family, of which the Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department is one, has ten representatives who are known to draw salaries in Washington, and a caravan of unnamed relatives is placed to their credit elsewhere. The avowed object of the publication, which will be kept up weekly, is to show that there can be no chance for anything approaching a true civil service while appointments are doled out in this fashion.

TERRITORIAL ADMISSION BILLS

Bills have been introduced in Congress for the admission into the Union of every Territory in the United States except Utah, which, owing to the Campbell and Cannon complication, is not represented; and Wyoming, which seems to be characterized by a peculiar modesty. The bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington are being pressed by the most powerful influences. Both are Republican in politics. The evident purpose is to make another rotten borough like Nevada, in order to put the Radicals in complete control of the Senate. Neither Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to a representation in the American Congress. The Democrats were deceived in 1876 into the admission of Colorado by the representation of Thomas M. Patterson, who was the Democratic delegate from there, and lost the Presidency by it. Like the burnt child who dreads the fire the Democrats are not anxious to try any experiments in this direction.

This is the last article we will write about Oscar Wilde.

MAHONE'S LASH.

The Mahone coalition in Virginia seems to be working on the gall and wormwood principle to the old line Republicans of the State. Congressman Dezendorf, a Republican of the Norfolk district, is out in a card in which he gives his opinion of Mahone's liberalism. The President, upon Mr. Dezendorf's recommendation, nominated Henry B. Nichols for the Norfolk Postmastership an office filled by Nichols since 1869. He was a union soldier. Mahone overrode the nomination and the President with drew it. In the course of his complainings the Congressman says:

A more narrow, hide-bound, close communion policy never existed in the palmiest days of the old Bourbon party of Virginia than is now being pursued by this so called liberal party. Postmasters have been removed and others been appointed in my district upon the recommendation of Senator Mahone, without notifying me of the desired change.

I ask my fellow Republicans in the House and Senate whether, with all the State patronage at his disposal and the Federal patronage in seven Congressional districts of Virginia under his control, it does not look a little—just a little—unreasonable for Senator Mahone to step over into the only two Republican districts in the State and undertake to interfere with the rights and privileges of duly elected Republican Representatives?

This patriot seems to have good ground for complaint, but nevertheless Mahone bosses the situation, including President, Senate and the Republican party. He made a good bargain and took ample security. To-morrow by his vote he could carry wailing and gnashing of teeth among the thirty-seven Republicans of the Senate. He is cock of the walk. No wonder Edmunds and other self-respecting Senators want to get in two Senators from Dakota so as to escape overseer Mahone's lash.

A CORNER IN EDITORS.

Guadalajara, Mexico, Feb. 17.—Senors Morelo and Sevorito, rival editors, ought a duel here yesterday with pistols. Both fired and fell dead simultaneously.

We would favor a law requiring the killing of both in a duel—it would make that kind of sport less frequent.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The Treasury returns of our export trade in breadstuffs for the first month in the year as compared with those of the corresponding period in 1881 show a large falling off. The exact figures are for 1882, 11,928,092, against $14,926,406 in 1881. The returns for seven months ending January 31, 1882, as compared with those for the corresponding months closing with January, 1881, show an equally unsatisfactory condition of trade. In 1881 our total exports in this line, within the designated period, were, $168,509,580, whereas this year they are only $124,072,907, or more than forty million dollars less. Various causes have contributed to this result. First of all there has been a large European production, and, second, there have been unwise speculations on the part of our own dealers and transporters. The natural laws of trade have been violated on our part, and we must pay the penalty.

H. L. Dieffenbach has retired from the editorship of the *Clinton Democrat*. We regret to loose so able a pen as that wielded by Mr. Dieffenbach in behalf of honest government, honest men for office and democracy pure and simple. The *Democrat* was one of the soundest democratic organs in the state, and if its future editor can fill Mr. D's place with the same ability the democracy of Clinton will be fortunate.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a teacher who unduly whips a pupil is guilty of a misdemeanor. Now take it vice versa, if a pupil should unduly whip a teacher, the REPORTER presumes the Supreme Court would decide that what is sauce for the goose is scarce for the gander.

When the republican delegates of this county go to the state convention soon to meet at Harrisburg, the REPORTER would advise them to appear there with a stiff upper lip in favor of General Beaver first, last and all the time. We want to see the republicans put Beaver on the course—we do not wish to see him elected governor if possible to put a democrat in the chair—so that if it must be a republican at all, it may be Gen. Beaver. Centre County has furnished the material for several governors, and we can stand another. All that General Beaver needs, in our opinion, to make the nomination, is a stiff upper lip on the part of his friends at the approaching state convention. If Beaver don't make the nomination now, we think he hardly ever will. There is a large quantity of self-will about the General, and this is why we wish to see him tried above any other republican, in order to find out whether this trait in him is proof against allowing himself being led in the interest of the bosses.

—The democrats of Bellefonte have nominated Mrs. Harris, wife of John P. Harris, cashier of 1st Nat. bank, for school-director, and no doubt she was elected. Bellefonte is republican, and Mr. Harris, who is a republican, has been in the board for a number of years, and the democracy were anxious to have a democratic member in the board who did not only possess eminent qualifications for the place, but who might also hold Mr. Harris level, and so Mrs. Harris, who is a staunch democrat, was run for school director. We did not learn whether John P. was running for a re-election, or is one of the members holding over.

THAT "EXTRA" SALARY.

The Supreme Court Decides the Question of Increased Compensation for Members of the Legislature and allows Them Each $500.

The legislative salary question raised by the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe was Monday decided by the supreme court in favor of the legislators, who will now receive the extra five hundred dollars. The question before the court was in relation to the construction to be placed upon the word salary, which occurs in section eight of the constitution: "The members of the general assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever for service upon committees or otherwise."

The question, which was really raised in 1874, when an act was passed giving the legislators $1,000, and $10 a day extra for every day's service over one hundred, not exceeding fifty, was not brought before the courts for determination until 1881 when Henry W. Palmer caused consternation by promulgating an opinion that the extra per diem allowance was unconstitutional. On the strength of this opinion State Treasurer Butler refused to pay over to the legislators more than $1,000. In order to reach the treasurer by mandamus the anxious legislators quickly passed an act giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin county jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus to state officers. Under this a petition was presented by Charles S. Wolfe asking for a mandamus to compel the payment of the extra compensation.

The Dauphin county court, in an opinion by Judge Pearson, refused to grant a peremptory mandamus, holding that the word salary, in the constitution, meant a fixed round sum for a specific term, and that the $1,000 was the salary which the members were entitled to, and that therefore the extra per diem compensation, being above and beyond the salary, infringed the constitution. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and Monday morning a decision was rendered reversing the decision of the Dauphin county court.

Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion of the court. He says: To justify a court in pronouncing an act of the legislature unconstitutional and void, either whole or in part, it must be able to vouch some exception or prohibition clearly expressed or necessarily implied. The doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This rule of construction is so well settled by authority that it is unnecessary to cite cases. Where the contention is as to the meaning of the word, the rule is that if any meaning, technical or otherwise, will sustain the exercise of the power, it is sufficient. On the other hand, if the strict and legal meaning would have the effect to limit or destroy, while some proper acception of the word would support the act, it must be resorted to. He then goes on to show that both words, salary and wages, mean necessarily the same, and the constitution did not mean to prohibit a per diem allowance when the word salary was used.

ANOTHER INSPIRED CRANK.

He Attempts to Burn His Son Alive—Timely Rescue.

Providence, R. I., February 17.—A case of murder by the inspiration theory was frustrated here last night. Enos Sylvester, a machinest, has for some weeks been moody and queer. Sometimes he would get up from his bed in the dead hour of night, and lighting a lamp, would stand by the bedside of his young son, looking down on him with an agonized expression of countenance, and then, as if seized by some powerful overruling spirit, he would ascend to the attic and lie there moaning pitifully, paying no heed to his wife's calls or her questions as to the cause of his strange conduct.

Last night the neighbors were startled by hearing Mrs. Sylvester run out into the street, calling for help and begging for mercy, and in answer to her calls some of the men entered the house, when they witnessed an exhibition of one of the strangest vagaries of insanity on record. Sylvester had become a raving maniac, through brooding over a mission which he thought he was called upon to perform by the Saviour to sacrifice his son as a burnt offering to the Deity. To fulfil this supposed command, he had built a pile of kindling wood in the centre of the room, out of which he proposed to make a funeral pyre, and at the time the men burst into the room he was preparing to bind his only son upon the pile and destroy him after the manner in which Abraham of old intended offering his son Isaac, and in which Freeman of Pocasset, Mass., so terribly succeeded. The insane man was held in restraint until the police could be summoned, when he was removed to the station-house.

AT WHAT HOUR OF THE DAY A LAW TAKES EFFECT.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an elaborate opinion on a question as important as it is curious. On the 2d of July, 1870, the town of Louisville, Illinois, voted to issue certain railroad bonds; but on the same day a constitutional amendment prohibiting town issue such bonds was carried by a popular vote and took effect immediately. The question as to the validity of the bonds went to the federal Supreme Court.

It has been held in many cases that the law does not recognize fractions or divisions of a day, and hence that legislative or Congressional act or a constitutional amendment goes into operation on the morning of the day on which it was passed or adopted, and consequently embraces the entire day Thus the United States Supreme Court decided that President Johnson's proclamation of June 12, 1866, removing all restrictions on internal, domestic and coastwise trade, took effect on the beginning of that day and applied to all the transactions of that day. According to this principle the Louisville bonds would have been invalidated by the popular ratification of the constitutional amendment on the same day on which the bond vote was taken.

But there are exceptions to this general rule. "It is true," says the Supreme Court, "that for many purposes the law knows no division of a day, but whenever it becomes important to the ends of justice or in order to do life upon conflicting interests the law will look into fractions of a day as readily as into the fractions of any other unit of time." The court will inquire at what hour of the day an act was signed or a proclamation issued by the chief Executive, and hold that it had no effect previous to that hour. Applying this principle to the Illinois case the Supreme Court rules that the constitutional amendment was not adopted until the polls were closed, and finds that before that hour the entire vote on the bonds was cast. The bonds were accordingly held valid.

Chicago Speculators Caught in Their Own Trap—Heavy Failures.

Chicago, Feb 15—There has not been so exciting a day on 'Change for over a year. The chief cause of the panic was the announcement of the failure of H. O. Kenyon & Co., a commission firm which had a very extensive trade. The extent of failure cannot be ascertained as yet, but it has captured a very large number of operators, and doubtless for a very heavy amount. E. W. Fisher, dealer in oats, also suspended, with liabilities of probably $20,000.

A later dispatch says; There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the amount involved in Kenyon's failure, even among members of the firm. One of them says country customers who were slow in responding to the call for margins are expected to come in shortly, and that the firm will then pay dollar for dollar and resume. Another member is quoted as saying the failure will probably involve a quarter of a million of dollars, and they cannot continue business. The dealers were chiefly in wheat, but there were some in corn and a few in provisions. Mr. Kenyon himself is absent from the city.

ALARMING RISE OF THE OHIO.

The River Fifty-two Feet Above High Water Mark.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.

The Ohio River was fifty-two feet above high water mark at midnight to-night and by to morrow will probably be two feet higher, which will bring it within eight feet of the highest ever known, which was in 1832. The water has risen to the second story of the houses on Rat row and Sausage row, the houses in these places being built down on the slope at the east and west extremities of the landing. The water is in some of the cellars of the houses on Front street. The rise is occasioned by rains between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The weather at midnight was threatening.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18.

The river rose all day at the rate of nearly one inch per hour. In the evening there were twenty-eight feet of water in the canal and twenty-six feet in the chute on the falls. All business on the levee, from the foot of Fourth street down, is suspended, as the water is up to and in many of the houses. It is probable that the river will be upon the floors of all houses around the corner of Fourth street and the levee by morning.

The Mississippi Overflows its Banks and Threatens Death and Destruction of Property.

Helena, Ark., Feb. 19—There is no abatement of the disasters that have overtaken the planters of the Mississippi valley, caused by the overflow of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Vicksburg For three weeks it has rained almost daily, until the loss to dwellings, stock and lands cannot properly be estimated. There have been innumerable breaks in the levees, and the outlook at present is anything but hopeful. Cattle and hogs have been drowned by the hundreds. Barns have been swept away and their contents wasted, and the mules and horses are suffering. The loss to the planters by these mishaps cannot but have its effects on their facilities for putting in a crop for a year. Starvation is threatening many of the poor people whose houses on the banks of streams that have overflowed. In some instances cabins can be found in which are negroes, hogs and mules, all gathered together awaiting the receding river that has in its mad fury driven them to seek safety by flight in the highlands. The latest break occurred last night about 300 yards above Austin, Miss. This will overflow the entire county between Austin and Friar's point, a distance of thirty five miles.

TRULY DREADFUL IF TRUE.

London, February 19.—A dispatch form Buenos Ayres dated January 24 says that particulars have been received there of a massacre of the inhabitants of Peru by Peruvian soldiery. Col. Mas, with 600 troops from Ica, attacked Villaviciencio, routed him, and with the aid of his men proceeded to attack Pisco. A thousand pipes of wine were distributed among the men, who burned the houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners, who attempted to resist, were cut to pieces, 300 being killed, including the French consul. The total number of victims was 1,000. It is said that Col. Mas has since been shot by Garcia Calhreons' troops.

Peruna is not an experiment, but a fixed fact; a single bottle will convince you.

The Washington Street Methodist Church, Troy, N. Y., is now trying L. N. Ireland, a class leader, on various charges. While his wife was giving testimony she was stricken with paralysis

A despatch from Vienna says: "It is reported from Jerusalem that a band of sixty Chaldeans have desecrated the holy graves and destroyed the Armenian altar and images of the Saints."

THE LOST JEANNETTE.

The Search for DeLong's Party—The Discoveries made—Interesting Statement From Lieutenant Danenhauer.

New York, February 8.—The Herald has received a dispatch from Lieutenant Danenhauer, dated at Irkutsk, Feb 4th, stating that Lieut. DeLong's party is between the stations of Buleur and Sistorouck, in a narrow wilderness, eighty miles long, and devoid of habitations and game. Jerome Collins volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Erikson, and let others of the party push south. The new search builds huts and goes over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drifts of ice every spring.

The general health of the crew, during their twenty-one months drift, after entering Herald Island was excellent No scurvey appeared. We used distilled water and bear and seal meat twice a week. No rum was served Divine service was regularly held We took plenty of exercise. Everybody hunted. Game was scarce. We got about thirty bears, two hundred and sixty seals and six walrus. No fish or whales were seen.

All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a northwest course The ship was kenned over and heavily pressed by the ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of the ship's company. The result of the drift for the first five months was forty miles There was a cyclonal movement of the ice. The drift of the last six months was very rapid.

The soundings were pretty even. They were eighteen fathoms near Wrangell Land, which was often visible, seventy-five miles distant. The greatest depth found was eighty fathoms, and the average was thirty-five. The bottom was blue mud. Shrimps and plenty of algological specimens were brought up. The surface had a temperature of twenty degrees above zero. The extremes of the temperature of the air were: Greatest cold, 58° below zero; the greatest heat 44° above. The first winter mean temperature was 33° below zero; the second winter mean temperature was 39° below zero. The first summer mean temperature was 40° above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales are not frequent. The barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. The winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was twenty-three feet.

Engineer Snook's heavy truss saved the ship on November 1st, from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by the movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Chipp's two thousand auroral observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes were saved.

Jeannette Island was discovered on May 16th, latitude 76° 47' north and longitude 158° 56' east. It was small and rocky. We did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered on May 24th, in latitude 78° 8' north and longitude 157° 32' east. It is an extensive island. Animals were scarce and glaciers plenty.

Bennett Island lies in latitude 86° 38' and longitude 148° 20' east. It is very large. On it we found many birds, old horns, drift wood and coal, but no seal or walrus. A great tidal action observed. The coast is bold and rocky. The cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

We drifted back during the first week of the retreat twenty seven miles more than we could advance. The snow was knee deep. We had to go thirteen times over and over the track, and seven times with loads. Chipp's boat did better than ours, (Lieutenant Melville's,) during the afternoon of September 12, his three boats having got clear of the ice off Seminovsky Island at noon that day. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter and lowered sail as if rounding to. We lay to for twenty-four hours under drag. Nothing was seen of Chipp's boat at daylight. He could not get back to the island in a north east gale. He was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena delta. There were masses of driftwood between the Siberian Islands.

PINK EYE IN HORSES.

Dr. C. E Page writes to the editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* as follows:

This disease in horses is one of the varieties of catarrhal or influenza colds, so-called, prevalent in this climate among human beings, and springs form the same cause, namely, excessive, over frequent, or otherwise injudicious eating. The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; of feeding them directly after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; baiting at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing cause of pink eye, and of most diseases that affect our horses. The symptoms denominated pink eye are not indicative of dangerous diseases, unless feeding is kept up; but if it is, then pneumonia, which is merely an aggravation of the original disease, is very likely to result Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm and in a pure atmosphere. The nearer out-door air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. As prevention is better than cure, horsemen will do well to heed the hint here given and keep their creatures from contracting this or any other ailment. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases, in family life that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labors, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and never in a single instance failed, after a trial. to work the best results.

An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating. The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough but never excessive, this is the law and gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast. If it be objected that these conditions cannot always be met in this active work-a-day world, I reply, let us meet them as nearly as possible. We can, of course, do no more than this; but we can come nearer the mark on the two-meal system than on three. I will add, in parenthesis, that the nervous disorder commonly known as "pulling" will yield readily to this principle of treatment. It makes the puller healthy; he is better nourished and therefore less "nervous;" and he will do more roading, and without excitement or profuse sweating. He is not made less ambitious by reason of reduced muscular power, but by reason of better digestion and assimilation—more nourishment and less stimulation. Horse dealers or others, whose business or pleasure depends on the plump appearance of their animals, regardless of the size of their muscles, who must have horses fat if not fleshy, for style, may have to take the chances and feed three times a day; but of this I am by no means sure. I have not tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is disease; but I have always found that if a horse does solid work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. Muscle is the product of work and food; fat may be laid on by food alone. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if performing the same labor. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their food more or less according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick.

It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

According to the decision of the Supreme court—see another colum—our legislators can claim the $500 extra salary, which reverses the decision of Judge Pearson.

For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

For the Centre REPORTER.

THE CHURCH A SHIP.

Sometime in Anno Dommi 29, Christ and his disciples were sailing on the Sea of Galilee. And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full. And He was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow, and they awake Him, and say unto Him, Master, carest Thou not that we perish? And He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased and there was a great calm. And He said unto them, Why are ye so fearful; how is it that ye are so fearful And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him!

Without becoming the disciples of Christ, we can't become the followers of Christ; and without becoming the followers of Christ, we can't be saved. It is important, therefore, to follow Christ Some one will say, I have not strong faith. You don't need to have strong faith, only enough to follow Christ, only enough to embark with Him on board the ship.

THE RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN A SHIP AND THE CHURCH

A ship resembles the church as did also Noah's ark. A ship is narrow at the top and bottom and wide and large in the middle. The church was little, narrow and small in its beginning, but it widened and incressed in numbers, until the roll of membership adds up millions. But it shall also decrease, for says the Saviour Himself: When the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth, i. e. comparatively speaking.

A ship is not stationary, but keeps sailing. So the church is ever sailing. Asia and Europe, Africa and America, have all been visited by this vessel The mariner's compass represents the Bible to direct the shipmen through storms and tempests. The mast represents the Cross of Christ, The sails represent the christian virtues and graces, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, faith, temperance, &c.—Gal. 5: 22, 23. The cargo or freight represents the doctrins of salvation, the incarnation and atonement of Christ, regeneration and justification—in short, the doctrinal system of the Bible. The provisions represent the sacraments and means of salvation. Sunday Schools, Prayer meetings, &c. The cable and anchor represent faith and hope.

THE VOYAGE.

This is often difficult. A storm has been raised. The Devil raised it. He did it to sink the ship. He thought if he could sink the vessel, the kingdom of God would be ruined. He operated in different ways and by various means. He tried persecution. During the second persecution under Domitian 40,000 christians perished, in one month. Under Diocleisan during the 10th persecution, 17 000 were slain in one month, 144 0 0 in Egypt alone and 700,000 died by imprisonment. While R. P was a persecuting power not less than 68,000, 000 lost their lives.

Paul says they had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonments. They were stoned, they were sawen asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy; they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth. During the dark ages before the Reformation of the 16th century, he operated by ignorance and superstition. Still later by forcing on the people corrupt doctrine and later still by rationalism and infidelity. At the close of the 17th century a man could have graduated at Lome college in Germany and not received one le-son from the Word of God; and as late as 1865, it was proposed, in New York, no longer to write the word Lord before Jesus Christ, but call Him Mr. Jesus Christ, or Jesus Christ, esq. But the Devil has not succeeded in sinking the ship yet. It is still sailing.

Sail on! Sail on, oh, ship of Christ,
Sail on, oh, Zion, strong and right.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED IN STORMS.

It is indicated in this short prayer of the disciples: Lord, save us, we perish.—Math. 8: 26. Whatever of human frailty may characterize this prayer, it is nevertheless, the prayer of faith and will do us good in any storm the Devil may raise. The wind will cease and there will be a great calm. This will, invariably, be the consequence of such supplication.

REMARKS.

1. Christ's presence does not exempt us from danger and trouble. Christ was in the ship with his disciples and yet a storm gathered around them.

2. All who have embarked on the ship with Christ, will be landed finally where there are no storms.

3. All who are in the ship with Christ are safe—all outside are in danger. All in the Ark were saved, but all outside perished. J. T.

Three young fellows took it into their heads to dance at the grave of a friend at Lawrenceville, Ill., and one of them fell into it. Their conduct shocked the mourners, who drove them away, and subsequently prepared to lynch them. They fled hastily, making their way down the river fourteen miles in a leaky boat, which finally sank under them. They swam to the shore, but it was a cold night. They were too much exhausted to go any further, and in the morning their dead bodies were found.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

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—AWARDED—
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—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
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Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness,

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Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22dec y

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As well as all kinds of HARD WARE, to meet all demands in this line.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
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IMPORTANT
To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up and die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 24 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

L & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 41	3 13	
Fowler	9 37		4 50	
Coburn	9 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 00	ar 9 20	ar 1 20	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	8 30	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg	8 43	12 38	5 40	
Fowler	7 10		4 10	
Coburn	6 58		4 00	
Spring Mills	6 50		2 35	

Trains Nos. 1 and 3 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 2 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Pac

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 23, 1882.

SPRING MILLS, PA.

--THE HUM OF BUSINESS--

AT

Witmer, & Co's

CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT

is distinctly heard by Telephone at G. R. Spigelmyer & Co's "FAIR," and the hum of the Customers and the click of the Telegraph at the "FAIR" as clearly heard at the

SUPPLY DEPOT.

Can such things be?—
and overcome us like a Summer
Cloud without our special wonder?

LOCAL ITEMS.

—W. H. B—You did finely—much oblized. Try it again.

—Potatoes in Williamsport sell at $1.30 per bushel. Butter, 35c, eggs 30.

—A BLACKSMITH WANTED at Levi Murray's Coach Shops, Centre Hall. Apply soon. 2t.

—Sam'l Treaster, of near Potters Bank, intends moving to Ohio, and makes sale March 2.

—Felix Burkholder will make sale of farm stock and implements. Read advertisement in REPORTER.

—W. A Sandoe, boss tailor of Centre county, has just received a fine lot of samples and a new fashion plate.

—Spring Mills is to have a new jewelry and book store. Read Wm. B Krape's advertisement in REPORTER.

—T. B. Royer, of near the Red mill, will sell live stock and farm implements. Read his sale advertised in REPORTER.

—Monday rainy; Monday night and Tuesday all day heavy rains. Wednesday cold and blustery with snow squalls.

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and four drawers. tf

—We didn't get a valentine—not even an ugly one to smile over. Some of our young ladies got more than a fair share.

—Rev. L. C. Edmonds, some years ago Ref. Pastor at Aaronsburg, is the spiritual advisor of the Snyder county murderers.

—A few dozen of our patrons who did not receive a copy of the Co. And report will excuse us as we were short in the number required.

—James Zubler, of across the valley moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, last week. Success to him in his new home in the Buckeye state.

—Visit the model grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, the neatest in its arrangement and most complete in its assortment of goods in the state.

—Millheim is at present without a watch maker. Mr. C. A. Sturges having moved to Lewisburg, Pa. There is no better opening in Centre county for a first class watch maker.

—The Singer is the best sewing machine out, and has late improvements which no other sewing machine has. When the agent, D. M. Cowher, comes around, get a new, improved Singer of him.

—Go to Brackbills for your parlor and chamber furniture. You can at their ware-room find material to furnish your home in the most elegant style and everything waranted to be well made and of good material.

—W. A. Kerlin, of Spring Mills, will move to Floyd county, Iowa, shortly, and has his sale advertised in another colum of the REPORTER—read it. We are sorry to lose so good and useful a citizen as Mr. Kerlin, but Floyd county will gain by it.

—On Friday evening last, Feb. 17, Howard Eisenhuth, son of Henry Eisenhuth, living at Fowler's siding, while splitting wood the ax slipped and struck his hand almost severing the thumb from the hand. Dr Mingle dressed the wound and it is now doing very well.

—The cold wave struck this latitude last Saturday, having been on its trip from the Rocky mountains since Wednesday night previous. On Sunday there was a mixture of sleet and rain with an occasional changing off to sleet alone and then to rain, just as tho' there was an uncertainty as to which was the right thing.

—The Lewisburg *Journal* has the following railroad item:

And now there is a rumor that the Reading R. R. Co designs building a railroad on our side of the river from either Sunbury or Trevorton Junction to connect with their road at West Milton. Hope it is true. Our citizens could well afford to give largely to such a project.

—Durham, Ont., Feb. 14.—A daughter of Rev. Mr. Asbury died to-day from the effects of eating food which had deteriorated. Several other members of the family were poisoned, but will recover. Just so at the REPORTER said over and over again, that such food was injurious to health, and that to be certain of getting pure, fresh and wholesome articles, you should always go to Sechler's grocery.

—A son of Chas. Bressler, of Haines township, had his leg broken on Saturday, 11th. David Krape was hauling logs and the little boys were with him, when in passing round a turn in the road, the log swung round and caught the boy, throwing him down and breaking his leg near the hip. Mr. Krape had repeatedly warned the boys to stay away.

"Whenever you are sick and the doctor tries this and then that, stop fooling and take Peruna."

—Dr. Yates writes to the Biblical Recorder that rapid breathing during a surgical operation operates as a good anæsthetic. He had been assured it was by an eminent surgeon, and having been compelled to submit to a cutting operation himself, he was as surprised at the happy effect as upon being told at the conclusion of the surgeon's work that it was finished without any more feeling of pain than is suffered in a case of vaccination.

—The barn on Mr. Peter Heffner's farm, in Juniata township, about four miles south of Huntingdon, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, 12, about 8 o'clock. Four cows and two young heifers, all his hay and grain, and a lot of farming utensils were devoured by the flames. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A true assistant to nature is restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

For the REPORTER.

—The concert given by Prof. P. H. Meyer's singing class, of Penn Hall, was a grand success. I will give you a few of the many good songs that were sung: O'er the River, by Miss Mary Fisher; Lassie and Laddie, by Orie Meyer; Take me back to Home and Mother, by Miss Mary Guise; My Rose from Angel Mother's grave, by Miss Clara M. Fisher; Comic Quartette entitled O P. R. A. or a Manager in Trouble, by Clara J. Guise, Susie L. Hosterman, C. C. Meyer and J. S. Meyer; Song, Bye and Bye You'll forget Me, by Miss Mary Leitzel; We will meet by the Beautiful Gate, by Miss Ella S. Fisher; Comic Song, by C. W Fisher, entitled Bist du Guzunt Mine Friend; was sung with great applause, only a little more practice and Charlie will be a boss singer.

—Lewins still offers clothing at cost in order to close out present stock and make room for the spring trade. Now is your time for cheap suits or overcoats; don't delay, the time is short.

—We are sorry to learn that our friend, Hon. C. T. Alexander, has been so long ill, and has not been able for several weeks to leave the house.

—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT PENN HALL.—On last Thursday, 16, about 3 p. m., the village of Penn Hall was thrown into great excitement by an attempted suicide. Our informant says that C. W. Whitney, a painter employed in J. C. Condo's paint shop, attempted to take his life by shooting himself. He fired two shots, the first at the side of his head above the temple; the ball, however, glanced without any fatal effect. He then shot himself in the right side, the ball passing downward to the left hip. This shot was no doubt intended for the heart, but the pistol was held too low. Whitney has suffered great agony from the wound, and his life is despaired of.

Rumor has it that dissipated habits and domestic troubles have led Whitney to this rash act.

Another informant says that Whitney after getting a drink of whiskey and several drinks of beer at the tavern, declared he would be a dead man inside of 36 hours, and they would hear of it in a few hours. He then went home and entered his bedroom, and leaning on the bed, it would appear, he fired one shot at his head, which missed, the ball entering the wall above. He then fired into his side, with the above effect. Whitney worked near Reberburg last summer, and it is supposed he is a citizen of Northumberland county. He is a man of about 30 years, has a wife and twin children about 3 years old. He has suffered greatly from his wound since.

A correspondent P., writes us that Dr. Leitzel thinks Whitney may get well again.

—We called upon Hon. James McManus, of Bellefonte, the other day, and were sorry to learn that he had not been able to leave his chamber for over three weeks. This venerable gentleman is the Nestor of the Bellefonte bar, and was one of its able members when the Centre co bar of 40 years ago was so renowned for its able and brilliant lawyers, all of whom have been summoned to the court beyond the realms of time where the judge of the Universe sits as the dispenser of undoubted justice. Mr. McManus is near 76 years of age, and has spent a long life as an honored member of the legal fraternity. He was what is termed "an honest lawyer." He gives very little attention to legal matters now, altho' we found his intellect as clear as when we first made his acquaintance 35 years ago. Mr. M'Manus' health is improving again, and he was in hopes of soon being able to leave his chamber.

—Mr. John Clapham, of Altoona, we see from the *Sun*, on 14, was relieved of a 70 foot tape worm, which reptile for years had caused him a tired, faint feeling, dizziness and changeable appetite. The worm can be seen at Dr. Logan's.

—At the election on Tuesday the following officers were elected in Potter township:

N. P.—Judge, Peter Breon. Inspectors, Wm. Swab, Jacob Stable.

School Directors Fred Kurtz, Sr., A. P. Ho-terman, Jr., G. L. Goodheart, Sr. Supervisors, James M'Cormick, Jas Runkle, Sr. Overseers, P. Hoffer, J. Miess. Assessor, E. B. Hosterman. Townclerk, Wm. Bower. Auditor, Wm. B Mingle. Constable, M M. Condo.

S. P.—Judge, J. S Dauberman. Inspectors, W. W. Spangler, F. M. Burkholder.

Miles township elected the following: Justice, W J Carlin. Judges, Sim. Smull. Inspectors, Wm Kreamer, Jacob Burket. Constable, F P Barker. Supervisors, Jacob Gephart, Reuben Grumly. Overseers, J K Hosterman, John Shafer, farmer. School Directors, Newton Brumgard, Jer. Snavely. Assessor, S M Winter. Auditor, J S Emerick. Townclerk, J K Weber.

—Spring Mills is to have a new two-story brick school house, midway between the former place and Penn Hall, with schools graded thereafter.

—Grenoble's big new hotel will be ready for summer guests when the season opens.

Why is burying a man alive like a husband who neglects to keep in his family for the use of his wife and children Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills? Because it is a grave mistake.

—Ganoe, the Taylor twp. Justice, who was put to jail last week for forging several hundred dollars worth of fox scalp certificates, has been released on bail.

My wife said I was a fool when I brought home a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. But when it broke up my cough, drove away her neuralgia and cured baby's dysentery, she thought I had made an xcellent investment.

—There is considerable sickness throughout the county, over which our doctors do not feel any alarm at all.

—Doll & Mingle are getting the reputation of keeping better and cheaper boots and shoes than any other establishment in this or adjoining counties. Honest goods and low prices always take the lead.

—Let's have a telephone connection with Bellefonte. Who will second the motion?

—Any of our Pennsvalley people needing anything in the line of boots and shoes, and at low prices, let 'em call on Cap Mingle, and he'll please them in all respects.

—John L. Runkle will open a butcher shop this spring, at Centre Hall, and supply all who wish good, choice beef, twice a week until next winter.

—Sechler's get new groceries every day, which accounts for having them fresh all the time. Stale groceries are an abomination, and all other grocers should follow the example of the model grocery in the Bush house block, and offer their customers nothing but what is pure, fresh and wholesome.

—Extraordinary bargains at Dinges' store in all kinds of goods—stock must go so that an entire new lot can be offered when the room lately damaged by fire is ready for business again. Don't miss the chance for cheap goods.

—Dinges is having the damages to his former room repaired, and expects soon to occupy it again with an entire stock of new goods. He therefore invites all to help themselves to the best bargains ever offered in the county in purchasing what is left of his late stock—he is bound to sell it and if it is at half cost price.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

April 1st is coming and the time for moving drawing near. A great many changes will be made in this section. Some of our most re-pectable citizens are going to leave us, for which we are all sorry—our wish to them all is a safe journey and the change may it be for their benefit.

Rumor has it that the citizens in the village now known as Penn Hall, are expecting to be connected to our town under the name of Spring Mills, ere long. Every person is now anxious to belong to this town—the most prosperous village in the state. Four houses have been built in the last three weeks and that many more will be put up to move in by the 1st of April, and 15 or 18 more will be built during the coming summer, the most notable among these is the joint or comany house for the proposed consolidated villages under the management of Herring, Zettle & Co.

Relative to the Whitney affair this correspondent writes: He had gone to the station, telegraphed his wife's parents to come and take care of the two children and her. He then went along with W. B. Krape towards his home, telling Krape his intentions and that he had been wanting to do it the last two years, but he would now be a corpse in less than two hours, and if he would wait that long, he would hear of it. Mr. Krape told it to the parties he used to work for, but for want of courage left Mr. K. follow alone; when within a few rods of the house the first shot was made, which was intended for the brain, missed and went through the partition. The second shot was made before Mr. K. got in the room, which penetrated through the bowels—this was intended for the heart. Mrs. Whitney reaching for the revolver, said to Mr. K., if he would not take it, she would shoot the two children and herself. Mr. K. is now in possession of said shooting iron. Dr. J. B. Leitzell is doing all he can to save Whitney's life, which is doubtful. He does not want to get well, and says if this would not kill him as soon as he is able to get something again, he would fetch himself. He is from Mass. and a coach painter by trade; his wife is from Sunbury, Pa. He is 37 years of age.

THE INDIANA PARICIDE.

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF ROBT. ALLISON BY HIS SON.

Sullen Demeanor of the Man Executed on 17.

Indiana Pa., February 16—The execution of Allison will take place about noon on 17, although the exact hour has not yet been fixed. The only man to whom Allison makes the slightest show of friendliness is Rev. Father Allman, the Catholic priest here. Father Allman saw the prisoner to day as usual, and tried to lead him to talk about the murder. The only result was that Allison would neither deny or admit his guilt. The open Bible was lying on the one window of the dimly lighted apartment, with several passages marked. The other ministers have striven in vain with him, and his conversation with every one suddenly ceases whenever his mother's name or the subject of his fast-approaching execution is mentioned.

Allison developed a new mood this evening. Hitherto he has been quite tractible and obedient, but he grew very cross this evening. Although never a man of cleanly habits, he has hitherto allowed himself to be washed and shaved, but would not let his hair be cut. To day he refused point blank to be shaved or dressed for the execution. He would not wash himself, and when Sheriff Jamison took a new suit of cloths to him and asked him to put them on, he said he would not, and that nobody was strong enough to make him. He wanted to die like a dog, and a dirty, unkempt one at that I heard a queer story to-night which may be a key to some of Allison's speeches. When asked about murder he has almost always said, "I did not kill my father," and once when allusion was made to his mother, he said shortly, "I have no mother."

It now turns out that Allison told a man in whom he had confidence, that his father and mother were both dead, and he explained this by saying that his father died shortly after his birth, and that his mother was Mrs. Robert Allison's sister, and she gave her child to Mrs. Allison's care when he was a few months old. This was kept secret until now. Allison's relatives will have nothing to do with him and the Sheriff will bury the body in the Oakland Cemetery here.

Although Allison has allowed clergymen to visit him he now says emphatically that he does not want any of them to come near him to-morrow morning.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

Shortly after twilight had deepened into darkness, between eight and nine o'clock, on June 18th, 1880, the quiet countryside where Robert Allison lived, in Washington township, Indiana county, was startled and thrown into a state of unwonted excitement by the reports of four pistol shots which followed each other in quick succession. On the heels of the last report there was an exclamation in a man's voice: "There, you damned old s— of b——, how do you feel now?"

The night was clear and calm and the sound of the voice was heard distinctly for some considerable distance. Several people who heard the shot and the exclamation sought at once to discover the cause, and they found Robert Allison bleeding profusely and in a dying condition, lying on a bank in the road about fifty feet from the house of Alexander Allison, his brother-in-law. Also the nephew of the wounded man, and Leon Smeltzer and Leonce Heesly, two of the neighbors, carried the wounded man into Alexander Allison's house. He was asked if he was badly hurt and said that he had been shot in the back, and an examination showed that there were four bullet holes in him; one was in the back part of the head, another in the back, and was as large as a man's finger. The shirt had been set on fire around this wound and had burned the flesh, another hole was below the shoulder blade and still another was in the back.

One bullet came through just below the nipple of the right breast, it could be felt just inside the skin. This is thought to be the ball that went in just below the left shoulder blade.

The old man was told by his physician that he could not live and he said, "I know it and it was my son James who killed me. I pleaded with him not to kill me, but he would not heed me. He shot me in the back of my head, which knocked me down. I begged him not to kill me, but he shot me four times. It was at the bars where I had gone to meet Alonzo Allison."

Years ago quarrels and fights began between the father and the son. They became so violent that the father left his home in 1877, and went to live with his sister, Mrs. Young, and afterwards with his brother, Alexander. On March 30th, 1880, Robert Allison returned home to assert his rights there. He was met at the door by his son, James, and knocked down off the porch. Again afterward he returned home. James was not there when his father arrived, but came in about five minutes afterwards. He and the old man then had a fight but were separated by Alonzo Allison.

HE IS HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD.

Executed at Indiana, Pa., for cold Blooded Murder of His Father—He Ascends the Scaffold with a Firm Step and Refused the Services of the Ministers—The Crime.

Indiana, Pa., February 17.—James G Allison passed his last night on earth without exhibiting the least penitence or interest in his soul's safety. He slept four or five hours and passed much of the intervening time in discussing the crops, the country roads and the weather. This morning his mother, brother and sister called at his cell for the first time since his imprisonment. Their appearance put him in rage, and he requested the assistant jailor to keep them away, as he did not care to see them. He refused to shake hands with any of his relatives, and resisted all their efforts to engage him in conversation. Father Allman, the Catholic priest, whom he has heretofore received cordially, was this morning coldly entertained. When he retired from the cell the priest said he found him more obstinate than ever, and totally indifferent to the future. He refused to be shaved and have his hair cut or be clothed in a new suit. The prisoner was notified a few minutes before 11 o'clock that the time for execution had arrived. He arose from his seat but said he would not walk to the scaffold, which had been erected in the rear of the jail. No difficulty was experienced in conducting him to the scaffold. As he neared the engine of death he glanced at it with apparent horror. He ascended the steps firmly and stood under the noose without a quiver. When he was asked whether he had anything to say, he replied: "I am arranged; I was fetched here innocent." These were the only and last words he uttered. There were no ministers present, but a member of the Young Men's christian association appealed to him to prepare for eternity. He was quietly chewing tobacco while he was being addressed. At 11 o'clock the black cap was drawn over the prisoner's face, and in a few minutes the trap was sprung. Allison was dropped into space. The convulsive movement of the body of the murderer indicated strangulation, but Physician Dye declared his neck to have been broken.

FIRE AT HAVERHILL, MASS.

Over $2,000,000 Worth of Property Lost.

Haverhill, Feb. 19—What yesterday was the finest street in the city and the principal business part, is to-day a smouldering, shapeless mass of ruins.

Some eighty shoe firms are entirely burned out and others suffer more or less damage from the fire of yesterday morning. Men who Friday night were worth thousands are this morning penniless, while the losses of others are fully or partly covered by insurance. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. This territory embraces the largest part of the boot and shoe manufactories.

The most dreadful feature of the calamity is the loss of life and the awful uncertainty caused many anxious hearts. It is feared that the bodies of a score or more of business men are buried in the ruins. Thus far there are three known to be dead: John H. German, a fireman; George Whittier, and an unknown man whose body has not been taken from the ruins. There are but three shoe and leather firms left in town.

Of the number of buildings burned—most of them brick blocks—about sixty were occupied by eighty-six firms. About 2,500 people are thrown out of employment.

I had Neuralgia and Palpitation of the heart. Peruna cured me. Aug. Meigert, Pittsburg, Pa.

A few days ago Miss Minnie Hauck arrived at New York from Germany en route to Arkansas to wed a fellow countryman who had preceeded her to this country. She arrived at Little Rock on Wednesday, was married on Thursday, died on Friday of heart disease. On Saturday she was buried.

A CALAMITY AT CHESTER.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THE FIRE-WORKS FACTORY.

Thirteen Persons Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

Chester, February 17.—The entire population of Chester was startled a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning by an explosion which shook houses to their foundation and rattled window frames in almost every section of the city. It soon became circulated through the town that Professor Jackson's pyrotechnic works down on the river front had been burning over a half hour, and that the sound which had terrified every one signalled a catastrophe appalling in details and sweeping in its record of dead and wounded.

A white family by the name of Brown lived in a portion of the building, the head of which acted as watchman and janitor and lived there rent free. These people got safely out, and several men were working on the lower floors drawing out machinery when a slight puff of powder aggravated the flames, and rendered fruitless all the previous work of the firemen. The fire was now spreading rap idly through the building. Great crowds of people were gathered close to the burning building, when a second explosion occurred, which lifted the roof clear off the mansion proper and scattered a million fragments for two or three squares around. This had the effect of frightening off great numbers of people, and probably resulted in the saving of many lives. The men whose business called them went back to work. They cautioned those who were standing idly by that they had better go away some distance, but the warning wasn't heeded.

Just before 8 o'clock the third explosion came from the middle building in which the fire had been burning for some time. The walls were blown right and left, and amid the shrieks of the dying and wounded, the smoke clearing away, left no vestige whatever of this portion of the building. Women and children who were not hurt ran here and there shrieking for their friends while thousands from every quarter of the city came tearing to the scene. The wounded were quickly carried into the surrounding houses, which were improvised into hospitals, and as soon as the momentary fright was over the firemen and police began looking for the dead. They people had sheltered themselves under the walls of the addition in which the heavio-t explosion occurred, and it was those principally who suffered death. Two firemen who were on the frame shed playing water upon the flames were blown off a couple of hundred yards and picked up dead. Three men who were standing together at the corner of Second and Welsh streets, just opposite the burning building, were struck down by the flying boulders and killed on the spot.

Anthony Barbour, a fireman, belonging to the Hanley company, and Jno. Vandegrift, a companion fireman, were standing on a ladder playing water over the eaves into the interior of the main building. Barbour was struck by a heavy missile and thrown nearly 150 feet off into the river flats and was afterwards found dead and horribly mangled. Vandegrift, very strangely, was not hurt at all, although he was blown off the ladder by the concussion and fell some distance away. Perry Williams, a colored man, was assisting to quench the flames and was standing at the time of the explosion on the roof of the powder house, in which the deadly explosion took place. He was carried off a distance of twenty feet and fell between the rafters of the main building, where he was roasted alive before his body could be rescued. One by one the dead were to be removed from beneath the ruins until, with the wounded who in the meantime had died, the mortality crept up to seventeen, and late in the afternoon the search was being continued with a half dozen men missing. The Chester physicians all volunteered their services to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. Those who could not be moved were allowed to remain in the beds to which they were originally taken while the others walked or were driven to their homes. The bodies of the dead were carried to the city hall, followed by a train of agonized people. Thence they were carried again to their bereaved families as fast as their identity could be established.

At one time during the morning it was believed that a ton of powder was lying in a magazine under the flaming embers. None but those at work rescuing the bodies were allowed to come within a square of the fire-ground. This fear was discovered afterwards, however, unfounded, as the magazine had been cleared of everything combustible immediately after the fire broke out. The shock of the explosion was so great that a wall of store property located at Third street and the bridge, fully a dozen squares off, was cracked in such a though altered by an earthquake. In the vicinity of the works there was scarcely a house that did not suffer some damage. Window panes and sashes were badly broken, and nearly every glass in the colored Methodist church, situated close to the Porter mansion, was smashed. The number killed and died soon after was 17, with many wounded.

GERMAN PETROLEUM.

Twelve Organized Companies Working the Wells.

Washington, February 15—In a recent report to the State Department on German petroleum, Counsul Schoenle, of Bremen, says:

The predictions made in my report on the discovery of pretroleum wells on the Lueneburger Heide" in Hanover, near Peirie, to the effect, namely, "that the supply and quality of oils from these wells would prove of importance," have been partly realized.

The opening of Mr. Mohr's well created quite a petroleum "boom" in Germany, and several companies with considerable capital sprang almost immediately into existence. In order to commence operations in a newly discovered oil region, a speculative fever was developed in petroleum stock on the principal German bourses, and the ground of the oil territory, formerly almost worthless, was purchased at a price ranging between $750 and $1 000 per acre. Troops of sightseers flocked to gaze at the works in operation, and frequent experimental borings were made, and are still being prosecuted vigorously. There are so far twelve organized companies, and some English companies have recently acquired large tracts of land for boring purposes. In the vicinity of Celle, borings are conducted under the direction of American engineers, in the same manner and by the same methods as were practiced in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. It is asserted on credible authority that a commission of experienced engineers from the United States propose visiting the German oil region with a view to examining the oil deposits and eventually acquiring boring privileges.

About a week ago, for the first time, ten car loads of German refined pretroleum were brought to market and sold for the account of the German Petroleum Boring Company at Peirie, to a wholesale house at Bonn, on the Rhine. This transaction was heralded in all the German papers as the harbinger of prospective riches from the new German oil fields. The first marketable yield has stimulated speculation, and the hope is expressed that these oil wells will in the near future not only provide for Germany's own wants but will also produce enough to enable German operators to undersell the American oil market and to become in their turn exports of petroleum.

Notwithstanding the fact that Germany imported during the last year from the United States not less than 84 979 932 gallons of refined oil, and 2 703 109 gallons of raw pretroleum, these possibilities are eagerly discussed and are often confidently asserted. It is, however, improbable that the German springs can ever be made to work in successful competition with American yield, and it has not so far been proven by geological investigation whether the yield of the Germany wells will give any reliable permanence.

We make the following liberal offer, good until April 1st, 1882: Any of our present subscribers sending us the name of a new subscriber, and paying his own and that of the new, in advance, for one year, we will send the Chicago *Weekly News* FREE to both one year. No better offer out.

—Prof. Hosterman publishes his card for the spring term of the Penns Valley Institute, at Centre Hall. Mr. Hosterman has taught here since last July, and rendered perfect satisfaction. He has proven himself a highly competent instructor, lacking none of the qualifications requisite in the principal of an academy.

—The Fourth Quarterly Meeting of Pennsvalley charge will be held in the M. E. church, of this place, on next Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 25 and 26. The business session of the conference will be held on Saturday, 25th, at 3 o'clock p. m. The presiding elder, Rev. J. H. McGarrah, is expected to be present and preach on Sunday a. m. and p. m.

SCHUYLKILL TERRORISTS.

A Farmer of Mifflin Threatened With Death and His Barn Burned.

Mifflin, Schuylkill county, February 14.—The barn of George H. Wagner was fired by an unknown party on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, when the people of the neighborhood were in the most profound slumber. The barn was fired in two places in the lower part. About fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered Mr Wagner was awakened by the furious barking of his dog, and finally he saw streaks of light in his room. He immediately ran out to the barn in his night clothes and succeeded in saving the cattle. It is stated that the original purpose of the fiends who fired the barn was to shoot Wagner as he came out from the house. Some time ago he received a letter warning him—first, to protect his place; second, that his barn would be burned; third, that his house would unexpectedly lie in ashes; and, fourth, that a bullet was prepared for him. No attention was paid to it. It was proposed by the crowd gathered at the fire to follow the party or parties and hang them to the first tree, as the course was as good as known, and shots were heard on the mountain. But it was thought best to remain and try to save part of the grain, all of which was damaged. The barn was insured for $1,000, besides a small allowance for contents. The barn contained about seventy tons of hay and straw, 300 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of wheat, fifty bushels shelled corn and a lot of new farming implements. The loss is about $4,000. There is no clue to the party. The neighborhood is being searched for them.

The South permitted the Ryan-Sullavin prize fight, but it was a Northern affair as viewed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "The brutal mill was fought by two opponents of the superior culture of the North, one of them representing the Empire State and the other the Bay State. Nearly all the money at stake came from the North, as did nearly all the roughs who constituted the spectators. The Southern States have not been accustomed to such aesthetic entertainment, and had therefore failed to enact laws prohibiting prize fights."

Peruna cured my daughter's sore eyes after occulists had failed. C. F. Schroader, Allegheny City.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence west of Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, March 17, the following described personal property: One cow, 2 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 1 calf three months old, 1 grain drill, hay rake, hay ladders, Champion reaper with self rake and dropper attachment, one Buckeye cultivator, Millheim cultivator, 3 harrows, threshing machine and shaker, 2 South Bend plows, cornplanter, 2 small cultivators, 2 hay ropes 2 hay forks, elevator and track, 1 cornscraper, 1 grain cradle, 1 sleigh, 1 roller, 1 set of chairs, self feeding coal stove, horse gears, a lot of cow chains and many other articles.

Sale to commence 1 o'clock when terms will be made known by

FELIX BURKHOLDER.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, at Spring Mills, on Saturday, MARCH 28, the following described personal property of the undersigned: One horse, 1 set of buggy harness, set of truck harness, 2 cows, 2 shoats, 1 sow, 8 small pigs, 1 heifer, two years old, 1 buggy 2 spleadid bag wagons, 1 two seated cutter, spring wagon, 1 spring wagon tongue, 1 cutting box, several hand saws, grind stone. Also numerous articles of household goods, and kitchen furniture viz: 1 fine centre table, chairs, tables, beds and bedsteads, 1 iron kettle, three stoves, 1 a cooking range, 1 copper kettle, meat vessel, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.

W. S. KERLIN.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Nittany Mt., near Centre Hall on FRIDAY, MARCH 10: 4 horses, 2 colts, cows and young cattle, 15 shoats and two breeding sows 1 reaper and mower 2 good 2-horse wagons, plows harrows, cultivators, corn planter, horse power, drill, horsegears, bridles, halters, hayfork, rope and pulley, forks and chains of all kinds, also household furniture of all kinds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Wm. Goheen, Auct, J. C. DALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hill, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1882: One pair of mules, five years old, 3 horses, 1 2 year old colt, 2 cows, 1 fresh, 15 head of sheep, 1 reaper and mower combined, plows, harrows, cultivators, separator and power, 1 plantation wagon, sleds, horsegears, collars, double hay-harpoon with rope and pulley, set of hay ladders, 1200 ft. inch walnut lumber, clover huller, horse gears, bags, log chains, wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, &c. Also numerous articles of household goods and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known by

H. F. BITNER,
Executor of Jacob Bitner.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale at Penn Hall, on TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882: 4 mares, 2 black driving mares, 6 years old, one bay mare, 7 years old and good stock, 4 cows, some fresh, 1 bull, part durham, 8 head of young cattle, lot of sheep, 1 log wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 top buggy, 1 platform spring wagon, good as new, 1 threshing machine power, shaker and straw, 1 Lewisburg grain drill, 1 fodder-cutter, 2 sets of hay ladders, plows, harrows, cultivators, cornscraper, roller, 2 sets of horse gears, 1 set of single harness, collars, bridles, lines, flynets, single and double reese, ropes, forks, breast and all other kinds of chains, Burdick mower, hay rake, cornplanter, haytork and rope and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SAML. CRAWFORD

Jas. N. Lutticy, Auct.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.	W F Reber	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, S. W.	Chas Smith	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, W W.	J Cchoffeld	Bellefonte
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Essington	Milesb'rg
Millheim	A Walters	Millheim
Penn	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Banner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C A M Laughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Ripple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fred Robb	Howard
Ferguson, O P.	A J Orndorf	Pine Grove
Ferguson, N P.	J H Heberling	R. Sp'gs
Gregg, S P	M L Rishel	Spring Mills
Gregg, N P	B Limbert	Spring Mills
Haines	G M Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Halfmoon
Harris	J Gilliland	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	John Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter, S P.	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
Potter, N P.	J Witmer Wolf	Centre Hall
Rush	Wm Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	Vinton Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christian Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Hublersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

H. A. MCKEE, Secretary. R. H. FORSTER, Chairman.

PEEN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE

The spring term of this Academy, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 10th of April, 1882.

All persons desiring a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. B., 28dec4t Centre Hall, Pa. Principal.

Congress is just now playing the role of virtue on the Mormon question. This is all right, but it is hinted there are many congressmen voting yea on the anti-polygamy bill whose habits, if exposed, would be found as loose and disgraceful as the "twin relic." There is not a particle of doubt about this, in our opinion; we believe there are M. C's giving expression to their indignation over the vile practice of the Brighamites, who themselves would be found as utterly deficient in the gems of virtue even if examined by a microscope, and if the bill could be amended to disqualify the guilty at Washington as well as in Utah, there would be a harvest of vacant seats in congress for honest and virtuous men to occupy. The Polygamy in Salt Lake City is no greater sin than it is in Washington City.

NOT GUILTY.

In the case of Samuel Blair, charged with manslaughter, before the Clinton county court, the jury after being out seventeen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

NEW MILL AT PL. GAP.—Mr Haag would inform the public that the Pleasant Gap steam mill is now in successful operation. He pays the highest price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley and Buckwheat. Superior wheat and buckwheat flour constantly on hand. Give the new mill a trial, and you will be pleased with its work. tf

BODIES RECOVERED.

London, February 17.—Forty bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Quindon Grange, Durham, where the explosion occurred yesterday. It was feared that forty men, still remaining in the pit, are dead.

MARRIED.

On 9, by Rev. J. A. Koser, Mr. Emanuel Smith, of Potters Mills and Miss Nettie Brymer, of Seneca county, Ohio. Happiness to the bride and groom.

Feb 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Millheim, by Rev. P. C. Weldemeyer, Mr. James M. Grove, of Centre Hill and Miss Annie M. Musser, of Millheim.

DIED.

At Johnstown, on 8, Mr. Alexander Glenn, aged near 81 years. The deceased was formerly of State College and one of the early setlers of the western part of this valley.

On 30 Jan., in Penn, Alice, daughter of Wm. Bracht, dec'd, aged 12 years, 7 months and 18 days.

On 28 Jan., in Gregg, Polly, wife of Daniel Breon, aged 74 years, 4 months and 15 days.

—Lock Haven market: Butter, 25 to 35 cts. per lb; eggs, 25 to 28c per dozen; potatoes, $1.40 per bushel; chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; lard, 14c per lb; apple butter, 50c per gal; corn, 75c per bu; apples, 75c to $1 per bu; onions, 35c per peck; ducks, 50c per pair; turkeys, 14c per pound, live weight; geese, 60 cts. a piece.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.20
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5.00
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 7c
Bacon or side, 7c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

WM. B. KRAPE,

NEW JEWELRY, STATIONERY & BOOK STORE,

at Spring Mills.

Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. Watches Repaired & reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed.

He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 28 feb 3m

BRIDGE LETTING

Sealed proposals for the mason work of an iron bridge at Oscola, will be received at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, (where specifications can be seen) until March 14, at 11 o'clock. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved

Attest, W. Miles Walker, Clerk.

JNO WOLF,
A. J. GRIEST, } Comr's.
H. C. CAMPBELL,

16feb

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, near the Red Mill, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, the following personal property: One one-yearling colt, 2 milch cows, one soon to be fresh, 2 head young cattle, 4 shoats, 1 Geiser threshing machine, mounted eight horse power, 1 new improved Buckeye reaper, 1 grain drill, 1 hay rake, sulkey cultivator corn scraper, fanning mill, two-horse sled, corn fodder by the shock, long straw by the bundle, rakes, forks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by T. F. RO

Majolica Ware.

From the earliest period of its production the ancient art pottery of Italy—called in the language of the country "majolica"—has attracted the attention of connoisseurs. For a long time it was known in England as "Raffaelle ware" or "Faenza ware," and before curiosity hunters had scoured the country specimens could be obtained in any bric-a-brac shop of Italy for cents, where dollars would now fail to secure it. The common belief that Raffaelle had himself been a painter of plates and dishes was the cause of widespread appreciation. Evidence is, however, totally wanting in this direction, and although stripped of interest and no longer attributed to the great painter of Urbino, majolica ware, from its intrinsic value, is highly prized.

It is certainly one of the most important items in the category of decorative art, arising as it did from a study of the ornamented pottery produced by the Arabs in Spain, and which during the middle ages were largely imported into Italy. During the fifteenth, sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries, majolica was a great staple manufacture of Italy. Manufactories were founded and fostered by the princes and the statns of the workmen was placed above the condition of the ordinary artisan; the artists were "maestri" enjoying wide repute, and the cities which were the principal seats of the manufacture acquired dignity and importance. Faenza, Urbino, Castel Durante, Gubbio and Pesaro were the great centers of the majolica fabrication, and the princes of Urbino were its most noted patrons.

Specimens known as "lustred" are the rarest, and these are of various kinds, the "iridescent colors," "reflects metal-liques," "colori cangianti" or madre-perla are really pigments produced by metals deposited on the surface of the ware by some means unknown at the present day. The secret of one of them, the ruby luster, died out early in the sixteenth century, and seems to have been confided to one ceramic artist, Giorgio, of Gubbio. The specimens of this luster date from 1500 to 1550, and happy is the possessor of a cabinet containing a genuine specimen. The earliest known example of Giorgio's ware with the signature of the master is 1518 and the latest 1537. Probably the finest collection of works of this character is the Soulages collection, formed by M. Jules Soulages during a period between 1830 and 1840, and purchased by the English government in 1856 for the sum of $65,000.

An Angel's Touch.

The San Francisco *News Letter* tells this touching incident. One evening not long ago, a girl of nine or ten entered a place in which is a bakery, grocery and saloon in one and asked for five cents' worth of tea.

"How's your mother?" asked the boy who came forward to wait on her.

"Awful sick, and ain't had anything to eat all day."

The boy was just then called to wait upon some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was nodding, and in seven she was sound asleep and leaning her head against a barrel, while she held the poor old nickel in a tight grasp between her thumb and finger. One of the men saw her as he came from the bar, and after asking who she was, said:

"Say, you drunkards, see here. Here we've been pouring down whisky when this poor child and her mother want bread. Here's a two dollar bill that says I've got some feeling left."

"And I can add a dollar," observed another.

"And I'll give another."

They made up a purse of an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill between two of the sleeper's fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his comrades:

"Just look a' there—the gal's dreaming?"

So she was. A big tear had rolled out from her closed eyelid, but her face was covered with a smile. The men tip-toed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh, and cried out:

"What a beautiful dream! Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat and to wear, and my hand burns yet where an angel touched it!"

When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said:

"Well, now, but ma won't hardly believe that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clerk in your grocery."

The Strength of Plain Statement.

The first valuable power in a reasonable mind, one would say, was the power of plain statement, or the power to receive things as they befall, and to transfer the picture of them to another mind unaltered. 'Tis a good rule of rhetoric which Schlegel gives: "In good prose every word is underscored;" which, I suppose, means never italicize.

Spartans, stoics, heroes, saints and gods use a short and positive speech. They are never off their centers. As soon as they swell and paint and find truth not enough for them, softening of the brain has already begun.

It seems as if inflation were a disease incident to too much use of words, and the remedy lay in recourse to things. I am daily struck with the forcible understatement of people who have no literary habit. The low expression is strong and agreeable. The citizen dwells in delusions. His dress and draperies, house and stables, occupy him. The poor countryman, having no circumstances of carpets, coaches, dinners, wine and dancing in his head to confuse him, is able to look straight at you, without refraction or prismatic glories, and he sees whether you see straight also or whether your head is addled by this mixture of wines.

The common people diminish: "a cold snap;" "it rains easy;" "good haying weather." When a farmer means to tell you that he is doing well with his farm, he says: "I don't work as hard as I did, and don't mean to." When he wishes to condemn any treatment of soils or of stock, he says, "It won't do any good." Under the Catskill mountains the boy in the steamboat said: "Come up here, Tony; it looks pretty out-of-doors."—*R. W. Emerson, in the Century.*

Baltimore's Beautiful Women.

Baltimore has a high reputation for the beauty of her women. "We live on the zone of beauty," says the *American*, "and whatever is beautiful in the diverse races of men reaches its ultimate perfection in this latitude. In fact, ugliness can't stand this climate. It has got to die out or emigrate. It is true that there are some strongly marked families who hold out wonderfully against the beautifying influences of the climate and nurture, but these are exceptional." The writer confesses, however, that the basis of Baltimore beauty is imported, for he adds: "It is easy to find in this city the finest examples of true Celtic Irish beauty, the fairest blonde Saxons and Norse types, the Norman-French type, and the Italian and Spanish brunettes. Some of the most beautiful examples of the Hebrew type that the world can show are found in this city."

Alleged Corn Remedy.

Any suggestion from Russia or foreign parts seems to have wide circulation whether it is valuable or not. In almost every one of our exchanges we have seen a corn remedy of a Russian apothecary quoted as follows: Salicylic acid, thirty parts; extract of cannabis indicus, five parts; collodion, 240 parts. It is to be applied by means of a camel's hair pencil. There can be no harm in trying it, but we don't believe we should lose many dollars if we were to offer to pay one dollar to every reported case of cure by it.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

A Terrible Mistake.

The condensed milk upon which Mrs. Murphy fed her baby was kept at night upon the window-sill in the nursery, where the cool air, drawing in under the opened sash, would envelop the can. One night when the baby was unusually troublesome, Mr. Murphy, faithful and self-sacrificing father and husband, said that he would go to the nursery and mix the milk for the hungry little sufferer. The nursery was quite dark, but Mr. Murphy had often performed the service before, and he knew just where to put his hand on the bottle and spoon and the other things. It happened, however, that an open can of baking powder stood upon the window sill, near to the can of condensed milk, and Mr. Murphy, getting hold of it, put two spoonfuls of the powder into the bottle, filled the bottle with hot water, put on the rubber top and went back to the bedroom.

When the baby had taken three or four swallows of the mixture it pushed the bottle away and began to behave in a most extraordinary manner. After yelling with that vehemence that is always astonishing when the size of a baby is considered, it turned a couple of somersaults, rolled over and over, clutched the sides of the crib and conducted itself generally in such a fashion as to fill Mr. and Mrs. Murphy with intense alarm.

"What on earth can be the matter with Alexander?" asked Mr. Murphy, taking the bottle from his wife, as she turned her attention wholly to the child.

"He acts as if he had convulsions," said Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy suggested a spice plaster as a possible alleviation of the child's pain; and Mrs. Murphy was just remarking that a spice plaster was far too trivial a remedy for such spasms, when Mr. Murphy observed the color of the mixture in the bottle. He removed the top, and standing behind Mrs. Murphy applied the bottle to his nose. At once he proceeded to the nursery and striking a light discovered the nature of the mistake he had made. Quickly he threw the can of baking powder out of the window, emptied and washed the bottle, filled it with milk and returned to the bedroom with the evidences of his crime, as he imagined, all removed.

In an hour or two the baby grew quieter, and Mr. Murphy went to bed, remorseful, but glad that he had had so much presence of mind. Mrs. Murphy sat up all night with the injured Alexander in her arms. Mr. Murphy came down to breakfast, feeling, upon the whole, rather easy in his mind. Mrs. Murphy greeted him with a fierce look in her eyes.

"You wanted to murder your child, did you?" she asked, with intense feeling.

"Murder my child, darling?" asked Mr. Murphy, with an affectation of surprise, while his head began beating furiously. "Why, what do you mean?"

"You threw away the baking powder and cleaned the bottle," said Mrs. Murphy, with a bitter sneer, "but you forgot the spoon! I found some baking powder in the spoon! Ha! ha! Be sure your sin will find you out! If Alexander had died you would have been a murderer! A red-handed murderer!"

And then Mrs. Murphy burst into tears and flew upstairs. Mr. Murphy went down town without his breakfast and with a strong determination to refrain hereafter from providing nocturnal nutriment for Alexander.—*Our Continent.*

Baiting With Minnows.

For a long time Mr. Furness studied upon some plan to crush the milkman and make him acknowledge the fraud he had been practicing for months, and at last an idea struck him. He hunted up his son's fishpole and started for the lake, and after some three hours of patient fishing on the government breakwater returned home with half a dozen perch, which would average about four inches in length, and placed them in the aquarium. Then he told the hired girl to be sure and call him early enough in the morning so that he could go out and get the milk when the milkman came along. He said he wanted to see the milkman particularly, on business, and she said she would be sure and call him, and she did. About 7 o'clock there was a rush of wheels, the jangle of a bell and the milkman was at the door. Mr. Furness seized the pitcher and then rushed to the aquarium. Only three of the fish were alive, the others having died during the night. Mr. Furness seized the live ones, thrust them into the pitcher and rushed out. By holding the pitcher pretty high up the milkman was prevented from seeing what was in it, and he poured in the milk, all unconscious of the trap that was laid. Mr. Furness then handed over the milk ticket and said it beat all what weather we were having. The milkman said he never saw such weather since the fall of '47, when there was a period of seven weeks that the sun never shone.

"For goodness sake, my friend,' said Mr. Furness, "what on earth is in this milk?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said the milkman; "let's see." And he bent over and looked into the pitcher.

"Why, it's something alive!" exclaimed Mr. Furness.

"Here," said the milkman, "let's pour it out." And he took the top off a milk can and held it while Mr Furness poured out the contents of the pitcher.

"Fish, by the Lord Harry!" said the astonished milkman.

"Well, I should say fish!" ejaculated Mr. Furness, indignantly, and looking at the milkman in a searching manner. "What does it mean?"

"I'm blessed if I know," said the poor milkman, helplessly.

"Well, I'm sure I don't," said Mr. Furness.

There was a long pause, and then Mr. Furness said:

"I want you to tell me candidly, now, just how much water you put in your milk, and whether you put in anything else besides water."

"Well, you see, sometimes I am a little short. When I have milk enough to go around to all my customers I don't put in any water; but when I have sale for—well say—a hundred quarts, and only have ninety or ninety-five quarts of milk—well, I can't afford to lose my customers, you know."

"Are you short very often?" Mr. Furness asked.

"Well, no—not very often," and the man blushed and moved uneasily on the seat.

"I see the subject is becoming painful," said Mr. Furness, stiffly, "and I will not pursue it further. But don't you think that hereafter you can furnish me with a little purer article of milk, and we will let by-gones be by-gones?"

"Yes, sir; think I can."

They bade each other good-morning, and ever since then the milk furnished the Furness family has been almost pure cream.—*Peck's Sun.*

How the Indian Jockey Won.

The first horse-race in this country occurred just twenty-five years ago between a white man named E. Kuhn and an Indian belonging to the numerous camps of red men in this county. Kuhn put up twenty-five dollars in gold, and if Mr. Indian would cover it he would let his horse run. This was arranged, and three hundred and fifty yards agreed upon as the distance. A naked savage was then bound to a pony, with each wrist encircled with rattle-boxes of ingenious device. Everything being in readiness, word was given and away they went, the Indian in the lead. When they had passed about half the distance Kuhn thought he would show how easily he could pass. As Kuhn urged his horse alongside the savage let forth an unearthly yell, and at the same time flourishing whip and rattles in the eye of the white man's horse, causing the affrighted animal to wheel and run in the opposite direction, leaving to the savage a free field and no favor.—*Ringgold (Iowa) Register.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Europe has one soldier to every 110 of its population; the United States one to every 2,000. With nearly double the area of the mother continent, the United States has seventeen inhabitants to the square smile, against 145 in Europe. This may help to explain the fact that in 1881 700,000 men and women of European birth found their way across the Atlantic.

Eight years ago there was only $120,000 invested in steamers on the St. Johns, Florida. Now there are twenty-eight steamers plying on that river, one of which cost $240,000, and to this fleet constant additions are making. The Indian river and South Florida lakes and inlets are now dotted with sailboats, carrying freight to and fro. In a very short time these will be supplemented by steamers, and then a new region will be opened of surpassing fertility and beauty.

In December last, an attempt was made to kill the czar of Russia by filling with dynamite the wood used in making a fire in his library stove. An inspector rushed in one morning and gave warning that the czar should not have a fire made, as his suspicions had been excited by a conversation he had overheard between the fireman and an officer of the guard. An examination disclosed enough dynamite to blow up the palace. The fireman and officer disappeared. Alexander does not go into his conservatory, as he has been warned that the plants are poisoned. Altogether, he manages to lead a very quiet life—by not daring to go anywhere.

While the fly-wheel of the Winchester Arms manufactory in New Haven was revolving so rapidly that the spokes were indistinguishable, the engineer noticed a white blotch revolving with it, but supposing that it was merely sunlight falling on the wheel, he at first made no investigation. Two hours and a half later he observed that the white streak was still there, and, having stopped the engine, he discovered to his amazement that the apparition was a substantial white cat which had been clinging to one of the spokes since the wheel started. She was very much exhausted, and the numberless revolutions had made her cross-eyed, but she has since recovered her strength and visual perfection and become the pet of he establishment.

A passenger on the steamer Egypt last summer had his attention recently aroused by an advertisement inquiring for information of a young man whom he saw just as the steamer was leaving for Europe asking the captain for permission to work his passage. He was pale, slight, fashionably dressed, with a traveling satchel, delicate hands, expressive face, polished manners and well educated address. The second day out he saw the young man coming up through the hole leading to the furnaces, for a breath of fresh air; his hands were blackened, his brown hair uncombed, his pantaloons and shirt soiled. The passenger couldn't but admire his pluck as he went back to his duty. Only once he faltered and offered his watch to a fireman if only him a respite. It was intensely hot weather and he could not endure the fiery furnace. Two nights later the passenger heard some one say, "Bring ice, a man is dying," and the next day the young man's body was buried in the sea.

Last summer Secretary Blaine and President Garfield made the discovery that one of the clocks in the White House had a history worth knowing. From a bundle of old red-tape documents they learned that a gilt and alabaster clock, presented by Napoleon I. to Lafayette, had passed from him to General Washington, and thence to the use of the Presidents of the United States in their official mansion. The historical timepiece, of which no one knew this engaging history, was found ticking away in the exact and regular way that it had been famous for years. It adorns the mantelpiece of the Red Parlor now; a block of alabaster with a band of gold bas-relief in heraldic designs around the base, the gilded figure Clio, the muse of history, seated above it. As a relic and piece of vertu it is more valuable than any thing else in the mansion, and the vicissitudes of all these years have strangely spared it to this latter day that has just learned to reverence it.

Cheap food is a blessing in every sense, and a writer in the *International Review* shows the influence of the price of food upon the social and moral condition of the people. It has been shown that in England and France those years in which corn was sold at the highest price have been those in which mortality was greatest and disease most prevalent; and that those, on the contrary, in which corn has been cheapest, have been the healthiest and least mortal. Dr. Farr, of England, in his statistical abstracts, shows that the death-rate of the population falls three per cent. for each decrease of two shillings in the price of wheat. The influence of the cost of living upon the number of marriages is too well recognized to need any extended notice. In Europe this influence is exerted upon emigration, and the statistics show that a year of high prices is accompanied with an increased emigration. It will be thus seen that heavy crops in any country are conducive to morality and health, as well as prosperity and contentment.

Several cases of atrocious poisoning in England of late have attracted much attention. A London physician has written a letter to one of the papers, in which he says: "Being in conversation with an eminent London physician and with an eminent provincial physician, I chanced to relate an attempt at domestic poisoning which had come under my notice in course of my practice. The provincial physician related a similar one, the London physician another. He then added: 'Here are we three, each with such a case and probably with more than one in our experience. Estimating that there are 18,000 medical practitioners in Great Britain, I believe that 12,000 of them could tell tales of the same kind. How many instances are there which escape detection?' It is not admitted by most commentators on this curious intimation that there is any such prevalence of poisoning as these figures would seem to indicate. Nevertheless, cases of attempted poisoning are not infrequent. There seems to be no safeguard against them. For in England, at all events, the regulations against the improper sale of poisons are very strict.

Feeding Fowls by Machinery.

The process of feeding fowls by machinery in France is thus described: Imagine the top of a round tea table divided off into sections, with a partition between each section and a board in front with a half moon shaped aperture in it. In each of these sections is an unhappy duck or chicken confined by a chain to each leg, and under each is fitted a tray which receives the dirt and is emptied each day. Through the center of this structure goes a round post, and there is a series of such tea-table tops to the roof of the building, each with its divisions and imprisoned fowls. At stated intervals a man comes around with a complicated machine, filled with a kind of thin gruel, and filled with a pipe at the end of a long india rubber tube. He introduces this pipe down the throat of a duck, and presses down a pedal with his foot, and a certain quantity of food is forced into the creature's crop, a disk above showing exactly what amount of force he is to use and how much food passes. This process is gone through with each fowl till all are fed, and it is repeated four times a day for ducks and three for chickens. Two weeks suffice to fatten a duck, but three are necessary for a chicken. Apart from the necessary confinement of the birds, the process does not seem to be at all a cruel one, as the amount of food forced down their throats is not excessive.

THE NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

GENERAL ELIJAH WARD, several times elected to Congress, died a few days ago at Roslyn, Long Island, aged sixty-four years.

THE question whether disease can be carried by ice is being discussed pro and con in New York and other places. Three deaths caused by drinking the water of melted ice cut from a pond in which there were impurities are reported upon in a paper read before the Connecticut Medical society, at Hartford, by Dr. Orlando Brown.

PROFESSOR SWIFT, of Rochester, N. Y., has just been awarded the Lelande prize, of Paris, for distinction in astronomical discovery. The prize is considered a great honor, Professor Hall and Alvan Clark, Jr., being the only two other Americans who have won it. Professor Swift has discovered seven comets, and has won $1,300 in prizes therefor.

WILLIAM R. PRESTON & Co., New York commission merchants, have failed for more than $500,000.

AN engineer and a conductor were killed and a fireman was mortally wounded by a collision between two freight trains near Huntingdon, Pa.

A SIX-LEGGED cow is the special attraction at present in a New York market.

JOHN MURRAY and John Garehty, employes of the Honesdale (Pa.) Gas company, were found dead in a building of the company, having been suffocated by gas.

PETER COOPER has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday.

ELEVEN prisoners escaped by digging a hole through the wall of the Monroe county (N. Y.) jail at Rochester, but seven of them were soon recaptured.

AT Olean, N. Y., three large tanks containing 105,000 barrels of petroleum caught fire and a great conflagration ensued, the night being as bright as day for several miles around.

A STREAM was fatally injured, property estimated at $100,000 was destroyed, and about 200 men were thrown out of employment by the burning of a piano case factory in New York.

THE supreme court of Vermont has decided that a mill owner or manufacturer has no right to dump into the stream on which his mill may be situated sawdust or other waste to the injury of those living below him on the same stream.

SEBASTIAN MERWARTH, who as a soldier accompanied Napoleon in his famous march to Moscow, died near Easton, Pa., a few days ago in his ninetieth year.

ASHTON D. BILLINGS, a well-known New York actor, became despondent through the recent death of his wife and committed suicide.

South and West.

MRS. ISAAC VOGELSON, of Canton, Ill., suffered from cancer of the stomach, and after going fifty-one days without food died of starvation.

A HAND-CAR on which were seven persons was run into by a construction train on an extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad near Waco, Texas. Major Washburn, one of the best known railroad builders in the country; Mr. Stoll, manager, and Mr. Painter, foreman of track laying, Mrs. Stoll and her little boy, were all killed.

CHARLEY HING, a Chinaman, was hanged at Minnemucca, Nev., for the murder of Ah Lick, a fellow countryman.

WILLIAM MILLER, the oldest Mason in the United States, died a few nights ago at Caldwell, Ohio, aged ninety-eight years. He had been a Mason for eighty-one years.

A FRESHET in Texas caused the Navasola and Brazos rivers to unite and become virtually one. Hundreds of cattle were drowned by the overflowing of the rivers' banks.

THE first bookkeeper of the First National bank of St. Paul, Minn., has been arrested for embezzling between $20,000 and $30,000.

JESSE BARBER (colored) was executed at Winnsboro, S. C., for the murder of Mack Perry (also colored), and Quirino Gaitau, a Mexican, suffered the death penalty at Brownsville, Texas, for the murder of another Mexican.

AT Chicago George Robinson, driver of an ice wagon, shot Mary Bacon, a servant girl, inflicting a mortal wound, and then opening his mouth fired a bullet into his brain and instantly fell dead at her feet. The girl had refused to marry Robinson.

ELMER HARMAN, aged twenty-three, living at Newport, Ohio, became enraged because his uncle, a blind man of eighty years, accused him of laziness, and seizing a club beat out the helpless old man's brains.

JUVENILE tragedies: At Keokuk, Iowa, a twelve-year old boy, killed another lad with a club during a quarrel, and at Columbia, S. C., a colored girl of fourteen drowned herself because she had been beaten severely by her mother.

DEPUTY SHERIFF JONES started out with a posse to arrest three outlaws whose headquarters were in a log shanty near Crane, New Mexico. When the posse reached the hut a fight followed, in which one of the sheriff's assistants and all three outlaws were killed. Jones was fatally and another man seriously wounded.

A CHICAGO dispatch says that Mrs. Scoville, sister of the assassin Guiteau, is strong in the conviction of her brother's insanity and believes that he will ultimately escape the gallows.

GRAIN transactions have been very active in Chicago recently. The sales in one day were 30,000,000 bushels—20,000,000 bushels above the average.

A MAN named Bivins married an attractive woman, but after two weeks of matrimonial life became dissatisfied with his experience, walked into the Haw river in North Carolina and drowned himself.

MRS. GARFIELD, a Cleveland dispatch says, declares emphatically as untrue a widely circulated report that she had written a letter to President Arthur, asking him to reprieve Guiteau.

JOHN VONDERAN, a well-to-do German of Cleveland, Ohio, has been heavily afflicted, diphtheria having entered his family and carried off six out of seven children within a few days.

FREDERICK MULL teaches a country school at Hammond's Corners, Ohio. Recently he was arrested for the alleged excessive punishment of a Miss Lambert, one of his pupils, for some deficiency of his authority. Subsequently she brought suit, and Mull was bound over to answer. Mr. Lambert, the pupil's father, now voluntarily withdraws the charge and pays the costs and attorney's fees. Mull made it all up with the girl, they fell in love and are to be married.

AN earthquake shock lasting five seconds was felt at Lake City, Col.

THE crop prospects in California have been greatly improved by needed rain.

WHILE nine men were at work in a railroad tunnel at Baltimore, Md., they became panic stricken owing to the sudden approach of two trains from opposite directions, the result being that five of them were run over and instantly killed.

From Washington.

THE House committee on postoffices agreed to report favorably the bill establishing postal savings banks.

THE House committee on ways and means agreed to report a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of nine on tariff revision.

IN September, 1871, five whalers were in the Arctic ocean, just beginning the work of the season. About sixty miles further north lay thirty-two American whaling vessels shut in by the ice and abandoned. The crews numbered 1,200 persons, and they had not sufficient food or clothing with which to pass the winter in the ice. The thirty-two masters called upon the outside vessels, in the name of humanity, to abandon their whaling and take them to some civilized port, feeling assured, they said, that our government would make ample compensation for all losses. The whalers carried the shipwrecked sailors to Honolulu, receiving $35 passage money for each person from the government. The House committee on claims now recommends that $10,000 be paid to the owners of each of the five vessels.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has, in a special message to Congress, transmitted a communication from Secretary Kirkwood, inclosing letters from Acting Governor Gosper, of Arizona, in relation to the lawlessness existing in that Territory. The President calls attention to the recommendation in his annual message at the opening of Congress, that the posse comitatus act be amended or modified so as to permit the use of the military to assist the civil authorities in the Territories to maintain order, and suggests again that such legislation seems to be required.

COLONEL SEATON, superintendent of the census, thinks that it will require from eight to twelve months to complete the work of his bureau. The printed reports will embrace about 20,000 pages.

AN affray in the editorial room of the Washington *National Republican* between Clarence Barton, managing editor, and A. M. Soteldo, clerk of a Senate committee and formerly connected with the paper, resulted in the serious wounding of both men, several shots having been fired. There had been a feud between the two men, dating back to Soteldo's connection with the paper, and the *Republican* had of late contained several attacks on Soteldo. The last-named and his brother Charles entered the editorial room of the journal and presented a paper, which they requested Barton to read. In a few minutes shots were heard, and when the other employes rushed into the room they found Charles Soteldo struggling with Barton, who had been shot twice, while the elder Soteldo lay dying on the floor with a bullet hole in his neck.

THE House committee on the judiciary agreed to the general features of Representative Shallenbarger's bill to prohibit polygamists from holding offices of trust in the United States, and referred it to a sub-committee with instructions to prepare a substitute.

THE President has pardoned Evan Rice, who was serving out a five years' term of imprisonment in the New Castle (Del.) jail. Rice was formerly cashier in the Wilmington and Brandywine bank of Wilmington, and a defalcation of $30,000 was discovered against him. His sureties made up $10,000 of the defalcation.

THE House sub-committee on Territories has agreed unanimously upon a bill to provide for the admission as a State of all that part of Dakota Territory south of the forty-sixth parallel.

CONGRESSMAN ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS gave a dinner the other night to the Georgia congressional delegation, the occasion being his seventieth birthday. Later in the evening he held an informal reception and was visited by many members of Congress and other friends.

A. M. SOTELDO, who died from the effects of the pistol wound received during the struggle with Managing Editor Barton in the office of the *Republican*, was a native of Venezuela, thirty-three years old, and well known to New York journalism. The coroner's autopsy showed that the bullets by which Mr. Soteldo had been killed and which had wounded Mr. Barton came from the same pistol. This fact seems to establish beyond a doubt that A. C. Soteldo shot his brother while firing at Mr. Barton.

THE coroner's jury of inquest on the body of A. M. Soteldo found that the bullet which killed him had come from a pistol held by his brother, Augustus C. Soteldo.

THE House committee on agriculture has reported a bill to make the department of agriculture an executive department under a cabinet officer, to be known as the secretary of agriculture. The bill provides for an assistant secretary, who shall be a practical agriculturist and also chief of the following divisions to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate: First—A bureau of agricultural products, including divisions of botany, entomology and chemistry. Second—A bureau of animal industry, to be in charge of a competent veterinary surgeon, who shall report on the number, value and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection, growth and cost, the causes, prevention and cure of contagious and other diseases, the kinds, races and breeds best adapted to the general sections for profitable raising. Third—A bureau of lands, whose chief shall investigate and report the resources and capabilities of the public or other lands for farming, stock raising, timber, manufacturing, mining and other industrial uses. All the powers vested in the commission known as the geological survey are to be transferred to the department of agriculture and will come under this bureau. Fourth—A bureau of statistics, for the collection and publication of information relating to agricultural interests.

Foreign News.

THE German ship Lizzette was lost off the coast of Newfoundland. The bodies of five of her crew were recovered, and it was feared that all hands had perished.

FROM Chinese newspapers news is received that on January 10 an earthquake occurred in the district of Kanchow, by which a large number of men, women and children were killed. The earthquake was followed by a rainstorm, which inundated part of the country and drowned several persons.

LOUIS ACHARD, East India merchant of London, has failed for $1,000,000.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH, the celebrated German novelist, is dead in his seventy-first year.

TWENTY-SEVEN lives were lost on the steamer Cosmo, which foundered in the Black sea.

THREE hundred Jewish refugees from Russia have sailed from Liverpool for the United States.

W. J. STILLMAN, correspondent of the London *Times*, formerly American consul in Crete, has been murdered by a party of Arnauts in Albania.

THE governor-general of Canada, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the dominion parliament, congratulated the country on its flourishing condition and feelingly alluded to the murder of President Garfield.

THE island of Ceylon is suffering greatly from the coffee blight. The crop is worth only $2,500,000 against an estimated value of $6,000,000.

JOHN MORELAND'S house near Madoc, Ontario, caught fire, and Mrs. Moreland with her four children was burned to death and two men were fatally burned.

IN Berlin, a sentinel of the Fusilier guards who recently fired on a crowd of boys who were teasing him, killing two of them, has been declared blameless by the authorities. The liberal press is indignant.

A JEWISH refugee who has arrived in London from Kief, Russia, says he recently saw a number of Jewish maidens stripped naked and flogged through the town. Many Jews are fleeing from Russia to America.

THE insurrection in Herzegovina against Austria is increasing. The Herzegovinains have established a provisional government and sixty block-houses have been destroyed.

TWO terrific explosions occurred in a colliery in the Rhondda valley, South Wales. Houses were shaken two miles off. Six men lost their lives, and 2,000 were thrown out of employment.

A DISPATCH from Bay D'Espoir, Newfoundland, brings details of a ghastly case of starvation, and of a fearful death from exposure to frost. An old couple named Rogers lived in a miserable hovel at Gobling Cove, in the Bay d'Espoir. They were wretchedly poor. Having been snowed in for weeks their provisions became exhausted. At length the old man succumbed to cold and hunger. His poor, shivering wife then crawled out of her dreary hut and endeavored to reach the nearest house, some miles distant. She struggled faintly for her life across a bleak hill side for two nights and two days, and when accidentally found by a traveler she had lain down to die. She lived only long enough to gasp out the terrible story of her household wreck.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says that a Jewish family, consisting of a mother, a daughter aged seventeen and a son aged fourteen, have been massacred by peasants in the district of Ananieff, Russia.

MR. LLOYD, a temporary magistrate of county Clare, Ireland, was fired at by a party behind a wall near Dodyke. A policeman accompanying him was severly wounded, but Mr. Lloyd was unhurt. Six arrests have been made on suspicion. Eleven arrests have been made under the coercion act at Swineford, county Mayo, in connection with a recent attack on three men, who are still seriously ill.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Crapo, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence. Mr. Buckner presented the minority report which, with the report of the majority, was referred to the House calendar.... Mr. Ryan from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. (Its appropriates $4,920,203, which is $921,510 less than the estimates and $351,600 greater than the amount appropriated for the current year. The number of agents is reduced from sixty-seven to sixty.)

Mr. Hoar presented a protest from the National Woman Suffrage association of Massachusetts against any law disfranchising the women of Utah, unless the men of that Territory be also disfranchised.... Mr. Miller and Mr. Dawes presented petitions for a constitutional amendment to prohibit any abridgement of the suffrage on account of sex.... Mr. Vance reported adversely from the naval committee the Senate bill prohibiting ministers of a denomination having already six representatives on the active list from being appointed as chaplains in the navy, and providing for four additional chaplains. Indefinitely postponed.

A petition was presented by Mr. Pendleton signed by judges of the supreme court, of Pennsylvania, by many public officers, and by 2,500 leading men of all classes and professions in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, asking that appointments to subordinate executive offices, with such exceptions as may be expedient, shall be made by competitive examination, and that removals shall not be made on partisan grounds.... Eulogies upon the late Representative O'Conor, of South Carolina, were delivered by Messrs. Butler, Bayard, Jones and Hampton, and appropriate resolutions passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: To provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; to amend article 103 of the rules and articles of war (imposing a limitation of two years from the date of enlistment against prosecutions for desertion); to promote the efficiency of the navy (making drunkenness or incapacity arising from misconduct and not contracted in the line of duty, a sufficient reason to prevent an officer of the navy being placed on the retired list and allowing him, upon discharge by the President, one year's pay).... Mr. Dawes spoke on his bill in favor of civil service reform, and after Mr. Pendleton had made some remarks on the subject the bill was referred to the committee on civil service.

House.

On motion of Mr. Harrison the Senate bill for the delivery of 150 pieces of condemned bronze cannon to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for a bronze statue in Washington was considered. The committee amendment substituting a provision for the payment by the secretary of war to the society of $7,500 out of the proceeds of condemned ordinance was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

The tariff commission bill was reported from the committee on ways and means by Mr. Kasson, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. He stated that he would ask for its consideration at as early a day as the business of the House would permit—probably within one week. Mr. Morrison stated that the report submitted by Mr. Kasson was not the unanimous report of the committee, but as the majority had presented no reasons why the bill should pass, the minority had not thought it necessary to submit their views. Mr. Randall gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer an amendment providing that the commission shall consist of two Senators, three Representatives and four experts.... Under the call of committees Mr. Lacey submitted a report to establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the postoffice department. Recommitted.... The House passed the bill authorizing the postmaster-general to adjust the claims of postmasters for losses by burglary, fire or other unavoidable casualty, after limiting the jurisdiction of the postmaster-general to claims which may arise hereafter or which have arisen within the past fifteen years..... Tributes of respect were paid to the memory of the late Representative M. C. Kerr, of South Carolina, by Dibble, Randall, Bowman, Maginnis, Lindsey, Belknhover, Ellis, Robinson, of New York, and Evans.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hewitt fixing the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, and providing for and regulating the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom. Also a bill to carry into effect the provision of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President. Referred.... The House further discussed the appropriation bill.

The immediate deficiency appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Hiscock from the committee. It appropriates $1,437,233.29, of which the most important items are: Rivers and harbors, $400,000; Indian service, principally for the Sioux, $418,000; transportation of coin and bullion, $50,000; construction of vaults in treasury, $75,000; clerical force in patent office, $75,000; clerical force in pension office, $75,000; under the fish commission, $77,000; for postoffice department, $100,000; repairs to executive mansion, $23,000.... The military academy appropriation bill was reported from the committee. It recommends the appropriation of $318,857, being $100,717 less than the estimates, and $3,578 less than last year's appropriation.

Under the call of States the following were among the bills introduced and referred: By Mr. Rosecrans, to incorporate the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Co., of Nicaragua; by Mr. Reed, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay lost coupons; by Mr. West, relative to Revolutionary battlefields.—[It provides that when the monumental association may propose to erect a monument to commemorate a Revolutionary battlefield, it shall be entitled to a dollar from the treasury for every dollar which it may raise for that purpose]; by Mr. Young, to create a department of manufactures, mechanics and mines; by Mr. Bayne, proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election by the people of postmasters, revenue collectors and United States district attorneys.

The Jeannette Survivors.

The following dispatch from Lieutenant Danenhower, dated Irkutsk, Siberia, is printed by the New York *Herald*:

De Long's party is between stations Buleu (Bolbui) and Nisterook (Tas Chimek ?), in a narrow wilderness eighty miles long, devoid of habitations and game. Jerome J. Collins, the *Herald* correspondent, volunteered to stand by the dying seaman, Haas Erickson, and let the others of the De Long party push south. The new search builds huts and goes over every inch of the region, which is plowed by heavy drift ice every spring. We visited Nordenskjold's winter quarters and found that he only left before we entered the ice near Herald station. The general health of the crew during the twenty-one months' drift was excellent. No scurvy appeared. We used distilled water and beat the seal meat twice a week, and tea was served out. Divine service was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise. Everybody hunted. Game was scarce. We got about thirty bears, 250 seals and six walrus. No fish or whales were seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a northwest course. The ship was keeled over and heavily pressed by the ice most of the time. The mental strain was the greatest on the ship's company. The result of the drift for the first five months was forty miles. There was a cycloidal movement of the ice. The drift during the last six months was very rapid. The soundings were pretty even. They were found in from 1,700 to 2,000 fathoms of water, which were often visible seventy-five miles distant. The greatest depth found was eighty fathoms and the average thirty-five. Dredging was successful, fifty-eight species and plenty of algological specimens were brought up from the bottom. The surface water had a temperature of twenty degrees above zero. The extreme of temperature of the air was—greatest cold, fifty-eight below zero, and the greatest heat, forty-four above zero. The first winter the mean temperature was thirty-three below zero. The second winter it was thirty-nine below zero. The first summer mean temperature was forty degrees above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of about fifty miles an hour. Such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. The winter's growth of ice was eight feet. The heaviest ice seen was twenty-three feet. Engineer Schock's heavy truss saved the ship on November 21 from being crushed. The telephone wires were broken by movement of the ice. The photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieutenant Chipp's 2,000 astronomical observations were also lost. The naturalist's notes have been saved.

Jeannette Island was discovered May 16 in latitude 76 deg. 47 min. north, longitude 158 deg. 50 min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited on May 24, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min. north, longitude 157 deg. 32 min. east. It is an extensive island. Animals are scarce and glaciers and farms assembled. Bennett Island lies in latitude 76 deg. 38 min. north, long. 148 deg. 20 min. east. It is very large. On it we found many